The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2954 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Fort Question to be Decided Immediately.

Probable Withdrawal of the Garrison of Fort Sumpter.

A Corporal and Two Men to be Left in Charge.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM TEXAS.

The United States Troops in a Destitute Condition.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

Demonstration for the Union in Arkansas.

Important Proceedings of the Missouri and Virginia Conventions.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10.

SHALL FORT SUMPTER BE REINFORCED?

The question of reinforcing Fort Sumpter has been under consideration in the Cabinet, and it is understood that the question whether or no it is not desirable to withdraw all the troops, except two or three men, rather than incur the bloodshed which will probably occur before troops and supplies are put into it, is now to be decided.

The immediate necessity of settling this question grows out of the fact that there is only a limited supply of bread at Fort Sumpter, but plenty of salt meat, and that it must either be resupplied or abandoned very soon. The question has been under discussion in high military circles for several days.

Gen. SCOTT advises that reinforcements cannot now be put in without an enormous sacrifice of life. Of course his views on the subject cannot be known officially to the public, but he is understood to say that we have neither military nor naval force at hand sufficient to supply the fort against the threatened opposition, which it would require twenty thousand men to overcome. Besides, if it should initiate civil war, in addition to uniting the South and overwhelming the Union sentiment there in the waves of passion, it would require two hundred and fifty thousand Government soldiers to carry on the struggle, and a hundred millions of money to begin with. In such an event, twenty thousand men would be needed to preserve Washington and the Government archives.

The general impression here on the streets is that the Administration has determined on withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumpter, leaving only one Corporal, two men and the Stars and Stripes, compelling the chivalry to capture the Fort after all. They have been threatening to do it for three months, and failed when there were only about seventy men in it. They may have an opportunity to accomplish it against only three.

WHAT SOUTHERN UNION MEN SAY.

Southern Union men express the earnest hope that the Administration will pursue such a policy as will render it unnecessary to send Federal troops South. If that is not done, they say the pressure brought about by secession is pushing on a reaction in the Southern mind which will sweep the Secessionists into oblivion. They fully expect to have an armed conflict in Texas, but prefer that it shall be between the Unionists and Disunionists of the South. All the Union men ask is the privilege of whipping out their own traitors.

I heard distinguished Secessionists confess to-night that if Mr. LINCOLN does withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter, secession is dead and every leader in the movement ruined. On the other hand it is feared that the withdrawall will be misunderstood in Europe and have a bad effect there. The whole question is exceedingly embarrassing

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

THURLOW WEED arrived here yesterday. It is understood that he came at the request of the President. He was present at a meeting at the White House, last night, called by Mr. LINCOLN with a view to harmonize the conflicting of the New-York interests relative to appointments. The President is fully alive to the importance of doing this, and is determined to pursue a judicious policy looking to that end.

The following appointments were understood to be settled upon by him last night:

Collector—HIRAM BARNEY.

Naval Officer—JAMES WATSON WEBB.

Surveyor of the Port—ABRAM WAKEMAN.

Postmaster—JOSEPH HOXIE.

There is a rumor that Mr. EVARTS is agreed upon for District-Attorney. This is erroneous. Mr. EVARTS is pressing Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and not himself as a candidate. Nothing has yet transpired indicating any conclusion on this appointment.

The impression prevails to-night that Gen. NYE will be United States Marshal. It is admitted on all sides that he ought to be provided for, and there is no doubt that he will be. The probability is that the New-York appointments will be speedily disposed of, as it is deemed important to get rid of Capt. EYNDERS as quickly as possible; United States Treasurer CISCO and District Attorney ROOSEVELT have resigned, and the policy is to make all the appointments for the City simultaneously.

APPOINTMENTS ELSEWHERE.

The appointments to fill existing vacancies in different parts of the country are being hurried up rapidly. Two large lists will go to the Senate to-morrow. Among them, it is understood, are the following:

GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

AMOS TUCK, of New-Hampshire, Naval Officer, Boston.

J. L. GOODRICH, Collector, Boston.

Col. ELLSWORTH, Chief Clerk of War Department.

JAMES A. DIX, Consul at Honolulu.

WM. E. WEBSTER, Consul at Manchester, Eng

GEORGE G. FOGG, late Secretary of the National Republican Central Committee, has been tendered the position of Commissioner of Patents. Illinoisians say that Mr. LINCOLN'S intimate friend, Col. LAMON, is certain to be Marshal of this District.

Hon. ELI THAYER is urged to accept the Governorship of New-Mexico. Both the late contesting delegates to represent the Pike's Peak country in the House are candidates for the position of Governor of Colorado Territory.

The Senate is expected, to-morrow, to make some changes in its officers. The Secretaries, of course, will be retained, but there is strong opposition to Mr. MCNEIL, the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is unpopular even in his own party, and who, it is charged, stood listlessly by when Senator SUMNER was assaulted by BROOKS.

JOHN J. DEFREES, of Indiana, will probably be Superintendent of the Public Printing-office in this city.

Secretary WELLES contemplates disposing of the patronage of his Department at an early day.

The Michigan delegation have agreed to recommend the following appointments in that State:

N. G. ISBELL, of Livingston, for Collector of Detroit.

Hon. W. A. HOWARD, Postmaster of Detroit.

Hon. D. C. LEACH, Indian Agent.

Col. DICKEY, of Calhoun, Marshal.

Mr. STOUGHTON, of St. Joseph's, for District-Attorney.

The unsuccessful "Patnals" went home to-day, mad of course.

STRUGGLES OF THE INS AGAINST THE OUTS.

Many persons are here boring Senators and other influential parties to exert their influence for the retention of Democrats in office. They do not make much progress in this laudable enterprise, as nobody who has any power is disposed to exhaust it in such up-hill business, while they have so many good Republicans to urge for the places out of which radical Democracy turned good men of a different faith a few years ago. Especially futile is the attempt to retain Democratic appointees to positions abroad, where it is highly important that the country should be represented by good and true men who sympathize heartily with the new Administration, and will at all times reflect its sentiments wherever they may be found.

WIGFALL ON A BENDER.

Erroneous rumors are afloat reporting a duel between Senator WIGFALL and one JACKSON of Kentucky. The parties were "on a bender" the other night. WIGFALL said Kentucky raised nothing but asses and jackasses. Subsequently JACKSON slapped his face. JACKSON woke up next morning with a bad headache, quite oblivious of the previous night's proceedings, until Mr. BRECKINRIDGE informed him of his behavior. He said he knew nothing about it and would apologize. WIGFALL, hearing this, went to see him at once, the apology was made, and all hands had another spree.

PUBLIC SWINDLINGS AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Captain HUNT, bound direct from the Sandwich Islands to Panama, a voyage of say fifty days, has now been out since September 16, and scarcely the faintest hope can be indulged of her safety. Capt. HUNT went to the Islands under instructions from the Department to institute inquiries into frauds said to have been perpetrated upon the Government in the Consulates and United States Hospitals of Honolulu and Lahaina. He collected a vast amount of information bearing upon this matter, in which the charges of gross corruption in the public service are fully confirmed. Proofs that charges for invalids have been made for several months after they have been discharged, cured, and had left the Islands altogether, or were employed on the Islands; proofs that five times the cost price has been charged for clothing to seamen; proofs of collusion with shipmasters, boarding-house keepers, physicians, &c., to defraud the Government; proofs that physicians have paid as high as $3,000 *bonus* to United States Government agents to be employed in the hospitals, beside many other specifications of direct cheating, were collected by Capt. HUNT, to be reported through Flag Officer MONTGOMERY, at Panama, to the United States Government. These evidences have all been lost with the ship. Dr. BAXLEY, of Ohio, who has been to Valparaiso and Callao, investigating hospital accounts, &c., of those Consulates, left Panama on the 20th of last month, to retake these evidences, and may be expected in Washington with them in the course of the next three months.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES ON THE ISTHMUS.

Letters have been received in Washington which indicate that trouble is brewing in Panama. The Intendente of Panama, Señor HURTADO, was authorized by the National Government to fill in the name of either of three persons in a commission to supercede himself, but these gentlemen all declined the office. Upon this, Señor HURTADO named Col. VIRGO, one of the officers lately defeated under Gen. ARBOLEDA at Santa Marta, for the post. The Governor of Panama refuses to admit the right of the late Intendente to make this appointment, and as the people were taking sides upon the subject, a conflict was not at all improbable.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Señor J. M. HURTADO, late Intendente-General of Panama, appointed Commissioner on the part of New-Granada to fix upon the amounts due to sufferers by the Panama riot of April, 1856, left Panama on the steamer of March 7, and may be expected in Washington by the 17th. If, however Gen. MOSQUERA has succeeded in overthrowing the Government of Bogota, as is reported, Mr. HURTADO'S commission may, possibly,—though it is hoped not,—be revoked, as he has distinguished himself greatly by his energy and activity in opposing the revolutionists in their attempts against the Government of President OSPINA. President LINCOLN will send in to the Senate the name of the United States Commissioner within a few days, as this appointment must be speedily made.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Gov. SEWARD is so much better that he went to church to-day, in company with Gov. CHASE.

Gen. CAMERON is expected to return from Pennsylvania to-morrow and take possession of the War Department on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The friends of DAVID WILMOT express great confidence in his election to the Senate as Gen. CAMERON'S successor. Gov. CURTIN is also mentioned prominently for the position. The latter is in town. He is said to be looking quietly also, after the Collectorship of Philadelphia, as it is regarded as essential that the present incumbent should be displaced as early as possible.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR was prevented from his contemplated stumping journey to New-Hampshire by a sudden illness, from which he is only partially recovered.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 9.

Capt. CHANDLER arrived here this morning, direct from San Antonio, with important dispatches to this Government. Col. WAITE, who is in command of the Department, had endeavored to reorganize and concentrate the troops, but found it impossible to do it, and is compelled to carry out the orders issued by Gen. TWIGGS. The conduct of Gen. TWIGGS had completely demoralized the entire force. Capt. CHANDLER represents affairs to be in a most deplorable condition throughout Texas. Notwithstanding there had been a large and valuable amount of Government property seized by the State authorities, it would not prove to be of much value, as large quantities of the stores, supplies and mules, had already been stolen and carried off by various parties.

Col. WAITE was at San Antonio, waiting instructions from the War Department. The troops would shortly be in a destitute condition, scarcely having supplies to last them until they could reach the Atlantic coast.

The War Department have just received intelligence from Capt. HILL, commanding the forces on the Brazos. He was at Fort Brown, and at the time of writing it was anticipated there would be collision between the United States troops under his command and those belonging to the State authorities. He had been restrained from making an attack by the interposition of friends.

It is believed that nearly every post in Texas is by this time in possession of the State authorities.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10.

On Friday, BENJ. H. CHEEVER and JOS. WILEY, assignees of ALBERT G. SLOO, of Indiana, filed in the State Department a paper setting forth that under the Gadsden Treaty the faith of the Mexican Government was pledged to protect with all its power the prosecution, preservation, and security of the carriage road over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the grant of privilege to construct which was given and confirmed by that Government. President COMONFORT, it is represented, abrogated the grant, in violation of the rights and without authority or warrant of law, to the ruin of Mr. SLOO. In the opinion of the memorialists they were worth ten millions of dollars. The memorialists having succeeded to Sloo's right, ask that this subject be brought to the attention of the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the end that they may receive the amount to which they are entitled.

Señor ULATA, late Minister from Mexico to the United States, has been elected a member of the Mexican Congress.

A Cabinet meeting was held last night on subjects other than appointments to office.

The condition of the Southern forts now held by the Federal troops, yesterday engaged the attention of Gen. SCOTT and other high functionaries.

From information recently received, it appears that there is much disaffection in the army even on the frontiers.

The pressure yesterday for office was much larger on the Postmaster-General than on any other Head of a Department.

Secretary SEWARD has so far recovered from his sickness that he will to-morrow resume his duties at the State Department.

A number of prominent and subordinate officers have resigned, and others are preparing to follow their example.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here yesterday from Harrisburgh, and had a private interview with the President and Mr. WELLES, the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was at the Post-office Department yesterday, and assumed the duties of his office. Mr. MCCLELLAN is not yet confirmed as Second Assistant.

The Secretary of the Navy has made no removals yet; nor has the Secretary of the Treasury, except two clerks, who were incompetent. Mr. CAMERON enters upon his duties on Monday.

No preliminary steps have been taken for reinforcing any of the Southern forts. All stories to that effect have been made to excite the public mind, and are false.

Mrs. LINCOLN was denied to all callers to-day. She determined to-day to hold receptions from 2 to 4 P. M. each day of next week.

Dispatch to the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8.

The speech of Senator DOUGLAS, and the debate in the Senate, has produced a better feeling, and a peaceful solution of our national difficulties is now confidently anticipated. President LINCOLN has emphatically proclaimed in conversation that the policy of the Administration will be peace and conciliation.

The tidings from Virginia render it certain that no secession ordinance can possibly pass the Convention. The speech of Mr. CARLISLE, yesterday, effectually checked the secession epidemic.

It is said that Judge DOUGLAS will act as a mediator between the Southern Commissioners and President LINCOLN. The Commissioners will not present their credentials until next week.

Secretary SEWARD gives the confident assurance to all who converse with him, that no measures calculated to lead to bloodshed will be resorted to. He says the Union must be saved, and that everything must yield to the attainment of this end.

I find the Southern Commissioners are to-day quite hopeful as to the result of the mission here. They are evidently in no hurry to press matters to an issue, as it would be most impolitic just at this time, when there is such an outside pressure upon the President elect. Action now would be defeat, but reliable information from those in a position to know would indicate that some means will be agreed upon to avoid collision between the Federal and State Governments. Secretary SEWARD feels confident if collision is avoided, the Union sentiment will again prevail sooner or later in the seceded States, and the Union will be restored in all its integrity.

Mr. SEWARD will, I understand, lay before the President and Cabinet early next week his peace policy, in all its details. He has also, it is said, prepared a statement, showing the impracticability of any force being used for the collection of the revenue or the enforcement of the laws, and that it would require, according to Gen. SCOTT'S estimate, at least 25,000 men to garrison all the Southern forts. He is confident of securing for his peace policy the sanction of the Administration.

It was yesterday determined in Cabinet to nominate the Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN for the Supreme Bench, but not until after a violent opposition on the part of Mr. CHASE. The result is regarded here as a triumph of Mr. SEWARD, and encourages hope that this gentleman will shape and develop the domestic as well as the foreign policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. Notwithstanding his nomination was opposed in Cabinet, the President has not yet fully determined to send it to the Senate, desiring first to quiet the opposition of Mr. TRUMBULL and other Republican Senators to the appointment. He wishes to avoid any cause of division in the Republican ranks. Consequently no appointments were sent to the Senate to day, although the Session was prolonged waiting to receive them.

The Virginia Senators are expected to vote against him, because it will tend to weaken the Secessionists in the Virginia Convention.

FORT SUMPTER TO BE EVACUATED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10.

There is but little doubt that the Government will order the evacuation of Fort Sumpter.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN BONDS ABSTRACTION—CASE OF RUSSELL—THE COMING TRIAL OF FLOYD—COUNSEL FOR GOVERNMENT—TEXAN SECESSION—KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGGS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8, 1861.

The counsel for RUSSELL, who has been indicted for being accessory to the abstraction of the Indian Trust funds, are engaged in a desperate effort to quash the indictment on technical grounds. The plea set up against the prosecution is an act of Congress, passed a year or two ago, which provides that witnesses who have been compelled to testify before a Committee of Congress shall not be indicted for the offence to which their testimony may relate. The object of that statute is to secure the exposure of official frauds, by screening subordinate or outside participants in them from prosecution, in consequence of anything they may reveal to their own prejudice. Unfortunately, it generally happens that the great official criminals, who betray their trusts, and perjure themselves while robbing the treasury, cannot be detected except by the testimony of those who have shared in the peculation. The counsel for RUSSELL show no great degree of confidence in their cause, when they resort to this plea in order to screen him from trial. If the man is really innocent, they wrong him by the attempt to prevent a trial.

But in the present case, the plea has no just foundation, since RUSSELL was not compelled to testify before the Committee. On the contrary, he and the other parties examined were distinctly told by the Committee that they were not bound to give evidence, on the very ground that they might be brought to trial, and that the statute would be a bar to a prosecution against them.

If the Court in the present case were to admit the plea, the effect of the decision would be to encourage public plunderers to stimulate the raising of Committees of Inquiry, in order that by an ostentatious confession in a Congressional Committee room, they might escape the consequences of a more rigid scrutiny in the Courts of law. The plea, therefore, in the present case, is preposterous; and in any case, it is far from being creditable to the party arraigned, since it implies the belief on the part of his Counsel that the least said is soonest mended.

This case of RUSSELL, and those of FLOYD and BAILY which are to follow, are of the highest importance, and the Government should be represented by counsel entirely unbiased by old party affinities. Mr. OULD, the District-Attorney, has been the political friend of FLOYD, and that fact must necessarily incline him to the lenient view of the offender's conduct, however honest and sincere his purposes to secure the ends of justice. FLOYD was a Cabinet officer, and his offences rise above those ordinarily before the Courts; and since the present District-Attorney, Mr. OULD, has been the defender and apologist of the Administration which FLOYD has contributed so much to disgrace, there is danger that the political sympathies of the prosecutor will sometimes get the better of his judgment. Would it not be well, under such circumstances, for the Government to employ able counsel to assist Mr. OULD?

It would be a lasting shame and disgrace to the country if these public plunderers should slip through the meshes of the law without so much as a public prosecution. The people will come to regard the laws as cunningly devised traps for small offenders—for the stealers of tea-spoons and the poor pilferers of clothing—but which provide for the escape of great robbers of the Government, who appropriate millions by fraud and perjury.

It is one of the misfortunes, not to say disgraces, of our social system, that the greater the outrage upon society, whether in the shape of murder, private swindling, or official peculation, the greater the array of accomplished and skillful professors of legal science who can be brought to defend, extenuate, excuse, deny and belittle the affair, and, at any rate, clear the criminal. A civilization cannot be perfect in which all the legal learning and forensic talent of the country is arrayed against the laws. Junius said of Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, that if he desired to know what are the laws of England he would consult BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries, but if he wished to defraud his neighbor, he would consult Sir WILLIAM. I fear that the people will soon begin to think that if the remark is not universally applicable to the legal profession, it is for the reason that they have not yet done what Job so much desired his enemy to do—written a book. In the present instance there are six lawyers of eminence employed and paid to screen the offender from punishment, while Justice, which would seem to be stupid as well as blind, retains but one, and he, from old political associations, liable to be imposed upon.

Whoever it was that killed the goose which laid the golden eggs, has been celebrated for some thousands of years for his folly. The State of Texas has repeated this short-sighted policy on a scale of magnificence which must forever obliterate the fame of the ancient destroyer of poultry; and if the celebrity of her folly is to bear any proportion to its magnitude, she may well count upon an immortality of derision. Texas has been a part of the United States for sixteen years, during which period a large proportion of the army has been stationed upon her frontiers to defend her from the Indians, and from her Mexican neighbors. There were at the time of the surrender of the traitor TWIGGS 38 companies in the Department of Texas. Their cost to the Government is at least a million per annum. This money is disbursed in Texas for supplies to the troops, and thus has afforded a valuable market to the pioneers, for whatever they can produce, while it introduces a large amount of ready money into the country. The effect of the folly and madness of the Secessionists, if they succeed in their plans, will be to strip the frontiers of protection against the Indian savages, drive out the troops who consumed and paid for whatever the settlers produced, and impose upon the State the necessity of supporting a frontier force, in place of that which the United States have sent them gratuitously.

Instead of receiving protection at the cost of a million per annum to the Federal Government, they must now protect themselves at an equal cost to the State Government. It is to be hoped that the Federal troops will be drawn entirely from Texas. They are of no sort of use to anybody but the Texans, and they repel them. By all means let them be withdrawn. They are not at all necessary to the Union, since they are for the most part far in the interior, and their business is to repel the Indians. It will hurt nobody in this part of the world if the Camanches resume their inroads. By all means withdraw the troops, and let the Texans take care of themselves.

OBSERVER.

THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

FIRST LEVEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE—A GREAT CROWD—EXCITEMENT—MR. AND MRS. LINCOLN—THEIR FRIENDS—DRESSES—PEOPLE THERE—ITS GREAT AND GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10, 1861.

The past week was full of important happenings and of noteworthy occurrences. An old Administration retired and a new one came in. The old went out, leaving on record its good and bad deeds, while the new came in with as yet nothing attempted or fulfilled which could in any way affect for good or evil report, its character or its reputation. Instantly, however, its duties were assumed, and for an entire week uninterruptedly, unmenaced and with ease, has the Republican Administration taken cognizance of the affairs of the nation, controlled its actions, and performed in every sense of the term the governmental functions. It is settled, then, that so far as the *personnel* of the Government is concerned there is no cause for apprehension, Mr. LINCOLN will not be assassinated, Mrs. LINCOLN will not be left a weeping widow, nor will the nation be called upon to rise in its majesty and rebuke with the roll of power, any who should foolishly insult or harm its legitimately chosen head.

There are other duties, connected with the Presidential office, than those which may be attended to, in the old-fashioned and queerly furnished private retreat of the Executive. There are social necessities which must be met, and on the fulfillment of which depends in no small degree the harmony of our relations with the rest of mankind. And it is of one of those duties, and the manner in which the present occupants of the White House perform it, that at present, I propose to treat. The fact that Congress will soon adjourn, and that in a very short time the now populous and swarming City of Washington will be then comparatively desolate, induced the President to give notice that on Friday night, the 8th of March, the doors of the Executive Mansion would be thrown open, and that from the hours of 8 until 10 o'clock anybody and everybody who felt so inclined were at liberty to call, to see and to shake the representative of the people. As I have repeatedly announced before, the city was fairly alive with strangers; many, many thousands of restless, uneasy, ambitious men, who at home very possibly are of some account, but who here are simply office-seekers, or at the best office-lobbyers, were delighted at the opportunity thus unexpectedly offered of seeing the interior of that goal of ambition; while many others were attracted hither from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and other places, simply by the anticipated pleasure of a social excitement at the Presidential *levée*. It has been remarked by those who have for years resided here, that at no previous Inauguration has there been so large a proportion of ladies as has been here during the past two weeks. It would seem as though the great and glorious North-west had emptied herself of her sturdy sons, that in their might they should stand about and protect the President, while from the North and the East have come fair ladies, who, with accustomed ease, elegance and grace, have lent a charm already to the present Administration that has heretofore been found only at the height of the Winter season; and then, though equally brilliant in appearance, it is doubtful if so noticeable an amount of intellect and of mental culture could with ease be found.

From unmistakable indications, it was evident that *everybody* would take the President and his good lady at their word. The expresses from all sections of the country brought dress suits, white gloves, new boots, and "fancy fixens" generally, for the men, while for the ladies came huge trunks, vast bundles, and dainty parcels, the contents of which no unmarried man could by any chance divine. Fort Sumpter was forgotten, Major ANDERSON was a myth, WIGFALL was dropped, assassins were not dreamed of—dress, dress, dress, seemed literally to occupy the minds and entire existence of three people out of every five. In so full a city, it would be strange if there were not some who were unaccustomed to the proprieties of the occasion—the necessities of the toilet, and the nature of a *levée*. "How do I look in this coat?"—"Can't I go so?"—"*Need* I wear gloves?"—"Are you a goin' to wear a white cravat?"—"I always did feel like a fool in a dress coat,"—"Darn the President; I'd rather pay ten dollars than go,"—"What'll a fellow have to talk about," and a thousand such-like queries, were made, greatly to the edification of those who had seen that sort of thing before, and knew that, though it was certainly desirable to look as well as possible, that as there was every probability of a crowd such as no man could work through, it would make but little difference either to Mr. or Mrs. LINCOLN, and in no way influence the issuing of a commission, whether white gloves or green, gray trowsers or black, a dress coat or a frock, was worn. Leaving all preparations, however, for the individuals, we will at once take the reader to the carriage door, and thence to and at

THE LEVEE.

When within a quarter of a mile of the White House, a policeman arrested the career of our Jehu, and ordered him into line. Looking from the window we saw that sure enough the procession extended clear up to the doors of the mansion, and that it would certainly be half an hour before we could, in the natural course of events, reach the gate. Jumping from the carriage, we ran on ahead, and found, upon attaining the grounds in front of the house, that we were only one of thousands who had taken time by the forelock, and had expected by a ruse to reach our destination, before our less thoughtful fellow citizens. Gradually the immense gathering poured into the dwelling, and in the course of time our turn came too. Pushed, tumbled, foot-trodden, hat-smashed, jostled, and squeezed, but serene and complacent, good natured and jolly, in we all went. In spite of the personal inconvenience to which one and all were subjected, the feeling of gratitude at such an up-rising of the people, and of so manifest a success overcame all temporary annoyance, and it seemed as though to every one it was a personal triumph. I had fondly imagined that so soon as the entrance was reached and safely passed, we would find ample space, and be at liberty to wander here, there and everywhere to our heart's content. Indeed, I had laid out a little plan like this, I intended to avoid the room in which the President was receiving, to walk quietly through the famous blue and red rooms, to look at the library, and at the many historic portraits hanging about the honored walls. But bless my simple heart, I got inside the door but no more. There I stood, people in front of me, people on both—yes, all sides of me, and no more chance for a frolic, or a promenade, or a tour of discovery, or an hour of innocent flirtation, than there was for a private interview with the President on the state of the Hindoo converts, or the secret policy of the Administration concerning the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter.

Just within the door is a large corridor; at the back side of this corridor was an immense hat and coat rack, towards which tended we all. Mixed in with all sorts and conditions of men, were many ladies. Ladies, whose faces were flushed, whose hearts beat quick, whose toilets were disarranged, and whose dear little tempers, I fear, were somewhat soured by the incessant jamming of the ruder sex about them. At the hat-rack was a great scene of confusion; every box was full; there was no room for any additions to the piles of coats, cloaks and apparel generally, and if anything was left there, it was left at the owner's risk. This risk was taken, and with a desperation worthy of the noblest cause—we turned towards the famous East Room. There we found a vast multitude of people, for whom locomotion was impossible, and who were happy only in this, that the first levee held by the LINCOLNS was a perfect and unmitigated success. Turning from them, step by step, slowly, but surely, we neared the "blue room," where were the objects of universal scrutiny, of universal regard, of universal curiosity and universal sympathy.

Right near the door stood the President, his tall form towering far above the crowd, his head bowing continually, his arm working uninterruptedly, and a happy genial smile playing good-naturedly about his mouth. He was dressed in a plain black suit—frock coat, vest and trowsers—a wide turn-over collar and white gloves. At the average of twenty-five a minute he shook hands, and exchanged greetings with his visitors. Occasionally some old gentleman would endeavor to stop and have a little social chat about good old times, but the pushing crowd behind him would come up with such irresistible force, that like the wad from a pop-gun, he was thrust out by succeeding aspirants for the Presidential digits. Mr. LINCOLN looked well. His color was good, his face but slightly flushed, and his demeanor dignified and calm. Certainly his powers of endurance are very great, for although it was announced that at 10 o'clock he would retire, he kindly held on until nearly 11, by which time he must have shaken hands with over 3,000 people. He was very highly gratified at the success which attended the affair, and expressed himself to that effect several times during the evening and subsequently.

Correspondents of the male sex are very apt to say that to please the ladies they give descriptions of this or that person, and of what was worn by such an individual at such a time. This, I take occasion to say, is an absurdity. Men, as well as women, delight in personalities, and whatever individualizes deeds or actions is sure to be read by as large a number of the one sex as the other. Hence, that I may please the human race, and gratify a passion implanted in the breast of every man, woman and child, I propose to tell what the ladies of the Presidential party wore, how they wore it, how they looked, and in what way they became the high station to which they are called.

Mrs. LINCOLN was sought, of course, first of all. She stood near her husband, with dignity and ease. Self-possession, under such circumstances, one would not naturally expect, but it was there. Had the mistress of the White House been born and bred at Washington, accustomed from childhood to the surroundings of the most prominent positions, she could not have exhibited, outwardly, less anxiety, less embarrassment, or more entire *savoir faire*. Do not misunderstand me. Mrs. LINCOLN has three characteristics, which, when given to an American woman, will sustain her under any circumstances, and enable her to bear up against any pressure. They are common sense, self-confidence, and tact: all of which, to a remarkable extent, are her's. In addition to these, she has a naturally pleasing manner, an open heart, and a working brain. Her dress will commend itself to all who admire simple elegance. She wore a very rich and becoming crimson watered silk, with pearl ornaments, a very elegant point lace cape and trimmings, with a head-dress of natural camelias interspersed with simple pearls. I take pleasure in recording the fact that Mrs. LINCOLN is eminently qualified for her position; that she has commenced well; has produced in the most captious a favorable impression, and will show to her country women, and to Washington society in particular, that she can, as did Mrs. POLK, adorn as well as sustain the responsible place which she has been called to fill.

Mrs. KELLOGG, a sister of Mrs. LINCOLN, who has for years been the admired representative of Cincinnati society, stood at the side of the wife of the President. She wore a chaste and exquisitely fitting pearl-colored brocade silk, with diamond ornaments. Her hair was tastefully dressed with flowers, and her *tout ensemble* could in no way have been improved. Mrs. LINCOLN has extended to Mrs. KELLOGG an invitation to remain at the White House as her companion, an invitation which we are glad to learn will no doubt be accepted. Mrs. GRIMSLEY, a cousin of Mrs. LINCOLN, a lady of fine presence, graceful carriage and perfect address, with Mrs. EDWARDS, Mrs. JULIA B. BAKER and Miss LIZZIE EDWARDS were also of the party. Mrs. GRIMSLEY wore a very handsome blue watered silk, with a long train, with pearl and turquoise ornaments and a head-dress of white roses. Mrs. BAKER, the accomplished wife of Mr. BAKER of the Springfield *Journal*, wore a lemon colored watered silk, with low neck, short sleeves and long train, with point lace cape—a very rich head-dress of cherry-colored verbenas, with gold sprays intermingled, and a full set of pearl ornaments. Mrs. BAKER is spoken of as a lady of literary ability and taste. Miss EDWARDS, who though but recently a school girl, has become already the unfortunate topic of newsmongers, was dressed with the simplicity and taste becoming her youth. She wore a Paris muslin, exquisitely embroidered with French needle-work, and a simple diamond cross depended from a chain about her neck. There were very many elegant and expensive toilettes there, and a great many costly ones that were not elegant, but it is certainly gratifying to feel that we are represented as well in the social as in the political world at the Mansion of the Executive of our country's Government.

Such a crowd, such a jam, such a long, long procession of people—I declare it was really amazing. From all sections of the land, and from all lands on the face of the earth did the people gather. After the hand-shaking each couple would pass from the Blue room into the East room, and there, after a protracted delay, a promenade was gotten up, while the Marine Band furnished an ample supply of very inspiring music.

Little DOUGLAS, who is playing the deepest kind of a game for the Union ticket of 1864, was there in all his glory. Here one minute, there the next—now congratulating the President, then complimenting Mrs. LINCOLN—bowing and scraping, and shaking hands, and smiling, laughing, yarning, and saluting the crowd of people who knew him, he was a pleasant sight to behold. He deserves credit, if he is a little selfish—(who is not?) He has already done a great deal of good to the Administration, by setting good example to his followers; and as he is not able to hoodwink Old ABE, and can in no way honeyfugle the Madame, we, as good sound Union men, should be thankful that Little DUG is inclined to, as he says, "play the part of a patriot." Of prominent New-Yorkers there were many present. Senator PRESTON KING, with his jolly round face, his merry, twinkling eye, his tremendous gastronomic development, and his little, tiny feet, made every one happy about him; Hon. IRA HARRIS, the newly elected Senator, who is the finest looking, and has the air Senatorial far beyond that of any other member of the body, was accompanied by his lady, and met with that attention and respect he so well deserves; Representatives SEDGWICK, HUMPHREY, WALL, POMEROY, with their families, seemingly pleased with the crowd and enchanted with their friends, stood in the rear of the President; EDWARDS W. FISH, one of the electors from New-York, wandered from lady to lady, smiling as bachelors always do under such circumstances, while DAN. CONOVER, B. F. MUDGETT, AR. WAKEMAN, Jo. HOXIE, with his flowing locks of snow, HEALING with his head bandaged in a white handkerchief, Judge QUACKENBUSH, and a host of other well-known Metropolitans, helped to swell the throng who worshiped at the shrine of the rising sun. The Senate, the House of Representatives, the Army, the Navy, and the literary world were well represented at the Levée, while of people distinguished for personal merit, acquirements, and what not, there was a host, indeed.

Space does not permit of an extended *résumé* of the interesting incidents of the occasion, of which a number occurred, nor of the delightful time which those who remained until the crowd had gone enjoyed, but I will put in a remembrance of the tragico-comico surroundings of the hat and coat rack. No man could find his coat, and his hat—a great many found a hat but no coat, and *vice versa*, and other many could find neither. In fact, there were over a hundred who lost all the outward habiliments which they had with all confidence deposited there, and were compelled to take the things belonging to others, or else go without any covering whatever.

Never before has there been such a levée. The rush was fearful, the pressure was tremendous, but the order was perfect, and the arrangements for the disposal of so large a number of visitors could in no way have been bettered. Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN sustained the fatigue of the day with remarkable ease, and with no evil results, and we congratulate alike them and our country that the first reception given by the present occupants of the White House was so eminently popular, successful, and complete in all essential particulars.

HOWARD.

THE INAUGURAL IN ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Saturday, March 9.

On the reception of President LINCOLN'S Inaugural here, the Secessionists, in consequence of some accessions to their ranks, called a meeting of citizens of the County to-day to instruct the delegates to the Convention to cast their votes for secession. The Union sentiment, however, prevailed, and the meeting adjourned without taking any action, amid much enthusiasm for the Stars and Stripes.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 9.

A majority of the Committee on Federal Relations have submitted their report, recommending, in part, a conference of the Border States to determine on future action. They also oppose coercion.

Mr. WISE submitted the minority report, giving a list of the demands, and requesting the States to give answer by October next, and suggesting that, in the meantime, every step should be taken to preserve peace; neither should the Government commence hostilities, the Government retaining only sufficient force in the forts, &c.

Mr. HARVIE submitted a minority report, with three signatures, recommending the passage of a secession ordinance.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Culpepper, submitted a minority report that the Government must immediately adopt measures to afford the people of the Slaveholding States a full constitutional assurance of their safety in continuing in an association with them under a common government; also recommending the appointment of Commissioners to Montgomery to confer with the Confederate authorities.

The majority report embraces a series of resolutions substantially as follows: the first reaffirms the doctrine of State rights; the second declares interference with Slavery by the Federal or other authorities, or the people, contrary to the Constitution, offensive and dangerous; the third condemns the formation of

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

GERMANY.

The American Question in Europe—An Apposite Story—How the Fall of Gaeta Impresses the Germans—Hungary—The Execution in the Duchies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREIBERG, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

Having given you, in my last, an account of the views of Germany on the American question, I am glad to see my statements illustrated in the reported utterance of Switzerland. Mr. COBDEN, it is said, proposed Switzerland as a mediator in the present American difficulty. The Federal Diet promptly declared, however, that such a position could not possibly be taken by the Republic. It is not a case for mediation. No two sovereign Powers are concerned, and nothing is clearer than that the present crisis in the United States is thus far only regarded abroad as a family quarrel, and no one's business, save ours.

The opinions of Americans abroad are worthy of notice. As a general rule, we are the more patriotic the further we get from home, and the longer we stay. Some of the most rabid Americans I have met in Europe had been here so long that they spoke German better than English, had forgotten the number of States in the Union, and had never heard of Senator WIGFALL, of Texas. In spite of all this, they defended their country against all Teutonic slanderers with zeal more thorough than their knowledge, said the "Union must and shall be," &c., &c., and always took off their hats to the Stars and Stripes. Such Fourth of July celebrations as we get up over here! Such WASHINGTON'S Birthdays! On these occasions I have, more than once, in the fulness of enthusiasm, shaken hands with a man who wrote for the *Herald*, or I have received smiles and bows from the most ultra *Pyrophagi*. Such distinctions were all buried in the Atlantic on the outward passage.

But now, alas! what a change! Our Southern fellows were by all odds the most patriotic; but one by one they have received word from home that their respective States have torn down the Stars and Stripes, and the poor, disconsolate patriots find themselves sailing under new colors—Palmetto, Pelican, Crescent, Lone Star and what not. I have only found one Southerner who is contented with this change, and he hopes the South will establish a constitutional monarchy, and not have so much talk about politics. In other words, he is a zealous student, and it bothers him to have a country.

I told you of the trouble experienced by Southerners in getting their drafts cashed. Others of my acquaintance are worse off; for they get no drafts at all. The mails are stopped, or the export of money is prohibited, or politics are more interesting to paternal hearts than the pecuniary welfare of their sons; in short, the unanimity with which South Carolinians and Georgians are "anxiously expecting remittances from home," is quite remarkable.

Several of the seceding States are represented in our own circle of American students, here at Freiberg. The North, too, has her champions among us; and there is a man to speak for the Missouri Republicans; so we may consider all sections as here epitomized. The Louisiana man has all along been confident that his State would not forsake the Union; but heard two days ago that Louisiana had tearfully seceded. We have only now the St. Louis man left, who prefers the Star-Spangled Banner to the Marseillaise; but we expect him to wave some time yet.

In fact, you cannot divide Americans abroad as easily as you seem to split them asunder at home. We are accustomed to forget our differences, and stand as brothers together on a foreign soil; and *declaring* a gulf between us will not *create* that gulf. These chasms of feud and hatred are oftener the effect of gradual and long-continued action.

Do you think any amount of legislative hostilities at home could make us New-Yorkers consider a Southerner as though he were an Englishman? We have an instinctive antipathy to overcome before we can take an Englishman to our confidence or friendship. He won't *fuse*; he is all corners; if he is smart, we find him narrow-minded; if he is good-natured, he is apt to be dull. On the other hand, the most frank, friendly, generous, companionable of men, is a true, gentlemanly Southerner. He treats all Americans as his brothers, and makes them happy to be so. (This description, you will see at once, does not apply to the Southerners *at home*, but *as a student abroad*.) Briefly, then, I protest in the name of the American Brotherhood at the German Universities, against the dissolution of the Union! It is emptying our pockets, embarrassing our social gatherings, disturbing our studious lives. But, thank Heaven, it has not yet been able to sunder our friendship.

When I said the whole country was represented at our dinner-table, I was perfectly aware that no company can represent fully our glorious Union which does not contain a "funny man." We have a funny man, who told us the other day, *apropos* to BUCHANAN'S firm reselve not to surrender Fort Sumter, the following story. It is old, but, I hope, so old that it may be dug up without offence. Here goes:

Mr. Ferguson was a tailor, and, being married, was, of course, henpecked. All married tailors are. One day he excited the wrath of Mrs. F., who assaulted him with a broomstick, and would have battered him had he not ran under the bed. The bloomstick was too short to reach him, and he gathered courage.

"Mr. Ferguson," said irate womanhood, "come out from under that bed!"

"Mrs. Ferguson," replied he, with firmness, "I will *not* come out from under this bed."

"Mr. F., if you know what is good for you, come out from under that bed."

"Mrs. F., threats are useless; *so long as I have the spirit of a man I will not come out from under this bed!*"

But I forget that I am a German correspondent, and must employ myself with larger subjects than broomsticks and tailors. The most important event of the present week is the fall of Gaeta, which was rather less expected in Germany than elsewhere. It is the old story over again. Germany has been flooded with falsehoods from Gaeta, which even the Catholic courts have not hesitated to assist in spreading. We have been told, day after day, of the heroic determination of the young King, and the exalted courage and enthusiasm of the Queen; of the unflagging spirits of the garrison, and the undiminished strength of the fortress. Gaeta would be defended to the last, and the last was yet a long way off. The bombardment by the fleet had had no effect, though eleven thousand bombs were thrown into the city. Only a hospital smashed, and a cripple or two killed. At last a short dispatch admitted the existence of a breach, "towards the sea." Then a truce, to bury the dead, (although it was vehemently denied, at the same time, that there was any dead)—and lo! Gaeta capitulated! The heroic King takes the heroic Queen and retires, leaving his faithful garrison all prisoners of war.

It is my business to inform you only of the effect which this news produces in Germany. It is, in Prussia, a grand echo to the sentiments of the address just presented to the King. In Saxony, and most of the Middle States, many prophecies are falsified and many plans frustrated by this turn of affairs. The neat golden wreath has not yet been presented to the Queen of Naples, the domestic orders of Knighthood do not yet all decorate the royal martyr and warrior, all pious old women have not yet given their last *pfening* to the Committee for the "Hero-pair;" it was cruel of Fate to cut short such an interesting thread of events. However, the widows' money will go to the Pope just as well.

That the fall of Gaeta is not likely to help matters in Austria, you will easily conceive. The loss of Venetia seems to be the only salvation of the Empire; but the immense military preparations in the quadrilateral look very little like a peaceful issue to the question.

The involuntary wisdom of the Government, in letting the Hungarians almost entirely alone, has borne good fruit. The resolution has run into a debate; and Austria is still the ruling Power,—provided she does not attempt to rule.

GORGEY, the General of the last Revolution, has written several letters in the Hungarian newspapers, advising his countrymen to be content with the concessions of the Government. Strangely enough, the treachery of this man does not appear to have deprived him of his influence. Indeed, the Hungarians themselves are not sure that he really betrayed their cause. An orator in Pesth, recently speaking of him as a traitor, was rebuked by the presiding officer of the Comitat, who said no man could be called a traitor 'till his guilt was proved.

The "Execution" has been declared against Denmark, to take effect in six weeks, if she does not yield before that time. We are all curious to know what an "Execution" is, and how it is executed. Of one thing you may be sure: whatever the Confederation does will be done with deliberation and dignity, although, possibly, energy and success may be wanting. *Che vuole?* You cannot be so unreasonable as to demand more than two attributes at once.

R. W. R.

The Right of Secession—Position of Senator Douglas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a Democrat. I have read Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address, and I approve of every line of it. It has been justly remarked that a President of the United States "could not say more and could not have said less."

What is and has been the plain palpable duty of every patriotic American citizen, of whatever party, during all the troubles and threatenings of the last three months? Why, his *first* duty was to declare himself, without reserve, for the Constitution and Government of his country, and to denounce the treason and anarchy of the South.

If political partisans expect to make anything by such talk, for instance as the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of Connecticut, recently held, they will find themselves egregiously mistaken. Self-preservation is the first law of Nature, and also of nations, and those men who give the slightest countenance to the traitors who would destroy this Government, will most surely be marked and remembered in the future.

Right of secession, forsooth! Why, so easily are people deceived by a jumble of words, that JEFF. DAVIS had the temerity, even in his Inaugural Address, to confound this lying phrase with the inalienably inherent *right of revolution*, enunciated by JEFFERSON in our Declaration of Independence, and acknowledged by every true American.

Palmetto flag! When my father told his children the story of the Revolution, (in which for eight years he bore arms,) and when he endeavored to bequeathe to us his patriotism, did we ever hear him talk of a Connecticut flag, a New-York flag, or a New Jersey flag? What but a *national* emblem ever inspired their hopes of the greatness and glory of the country?

It is the Nation, not the States, that has been and is still the hope of the world, and I am sure that I am but one of thousands, Messrs. Editors, who are grateful to you for the earnestness and ability with which you have defended it. This very day I see the dawn of a new era among us. Mr. DOUGLAS has set a bright example to the political partisans of the day. He told the Secessionists of Virginia, in the midst of their excited canvass, that if ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected he should sustain him in every constitutional act, and now, without in the least departing from his own political position, he boldly declares his belief in the patriotism of his political opponent, and his readiness to aid him in vindicating the Constitution and the Union.

A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

Loyalty in the Navy—The Conduct of Com. Tatnall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday is published an article, copied from the Rochester *Union*, in defence of Commodore TATNALL, by his son, vindicating the course of his father in accepting a commission from the authorities of Georgia.

The least unpleasant feature of said defence is, that it is undertaken by a son, who may be excused for indulging in a very commendable anxiety that his father should appear well before the country, even though he may feel, in his own heart, that the act, to say the least of it, was unwise and unnecessary.

But the position assumed by Mr. TATNALL is entirely untenable. He says:

"If the Republic of America is a thing of the past, with its Government a corpse, as I believe, then it may be claimed that all officers at present serving under the Stars and Stripes, *unless they renew their old oaths of allegiance under a different form*, do so not from duty, but their own free pleasure. They are *de facto* free to give their swords to whatever Government they choose, and are surely not to be blamed if they accept service under that of the land which gave them birth, and has furnished them a home for life."

Had Mr. TATNALL any knowledge, while making the defence, of the fact that Congress was in session, performing their functions as a part of the Government of these United States—enacting laws, appropriating moneys, (a portion of which was intended for the support of his father, Commodore TATNALL?) That the different Executive Departments of the Government, (now partially purged,) were in the full exercise of their appropriate duties, in directing the movements of the Army and Navy, and all other matters comprehended in the machinery of the Government? That a President and Vice-President had been elected for a term of four years, and are, at this very moment, on this very day, being inaugurated, at the seat of the Federal Government, with all the pomp and circumstance usual on such occasions? Does the gentleman see anything in all this to warrant the assertion of *his belief* that the "*Government is a corpse*," and the Republic of America "*a thing of the past?*"

Although Mr. TATNALL says, "It is not for me to sound the praises of my own parent"—yet he proceeds to recapitulate the services and rewards of his father "during a career of 45 years in the American Navy;" during which his father "never once swerved from his duty to the Government, viz.: At Bladensburgh; in the Algerine war; against the Spanish pirates; in the Mexican war; and lately in the East Indies as Flag-officer, commanding the U. S. Naval forces—during which period he did good service; received a service of plate from the merchants of Baltimore; was mentioned most honorably by his superior; was wounded; received a gratifying acknowledgment in the shape of a sword presented by his native State of Georgia—and a silver vase by the citizens of Savannah," &c., &c.

There are, probably, very few, if any, officers of the Navy who have ever, or do now, doubt the valor or abilities of Com. TATNALL; or who, up to this period, would have indulged in any suspicion of his want of patriotism and fidelity.

If Mr. TATNALL ever saw the form of the commission under which his father held his office under the Republic of the United States, he must be aware that that commission was granted by the Government in virtue of a special trust and confidence in all those qualities.

Again, if Mr. TATNALL will examine the oath taken by his father before he was allowed to perform any of the functions of his office in the Navy, he will see that he bound himself thereby to support the Constitution of the United States.

Again, if Mr. TATNALL will refer to the 10th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, he will see that Georgia, the native State of his father, has violated the Constitution, and is in a state of open rebellion against the authorities and the supreme law of the land.

And lastly, if he will now refer to the 3d section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the United States, he will see, in very plain and unmistakable language, what constitutes *treason*. Nor can he find anything in the Constitution granting power to any one or more States to withdraw from the Confederacy, and to be a separate Government, until legally recognized as such by the remaining States.

That several officers of the Army and Navy have followed the same course as Commander TATNALL can be in no sense a palliation—most of them are young and inexperienced, and probably acting thoughtlessly and under improper influences. Such cannot be the case with Commander TATNALL, whose age, experience and known abilities preclude any such supposition.

The very services he has performed, the trust reposed in him, and the reward allotted to him for his brilliant acts, should have, independent of his oath of allegiance, in honor deterred him from joining in the rebellion against his country.

Even in these perilous times, when every officer of the Federal Government in imperatively bound, by every sentiment of honor and fidelity, to stand ready at a moment's call for any service to the country, Commodore TATNALL might have resigned his commission, and no one would have cared to express any opinion in the matter, as his place could have been very readily supplied; but to do so for the express purpose of joining in a rebellion, even with his native State, against the Constitution of the Republic, which he had taken an oath to support, and in which service he had enjoyed a liberal support, had conferred upon him distinguished rank and gratifying honors, is, to say the very least, most inexcusable.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the assumption of Mr. TATNALL that his father cannot be blamed for accepting office under the Government of his native State; or to the term *gridiron* as applied to that flag under which his father has served for 45 years, and under which he obtained all that he has of position. Whatever the sentiments of Mr. TATNALL may be in that or any other particular, that flag, the emblem of our nationality, still floats, and will continue to float—by the blessings of Almighty God—over a Republic of honest and patriotic citizens, beloved and respected at home and throughout the world as the flag of a free and enlightened country; and how many so ever may prove themselves, in this hour of peril, recreant to their trust and faithless to their obligations, there will still remain, in faithful and earnest allegiance to that glorious old flag, a band of honest men quite ready and competent to sustain it in any and every emergency.

AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. NAVY.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VIRGINIA AND THE FORTS.

The Committee of the Virginia State Convention, appointed to inquire into the reports that Federal troops and arms had been moved from various points in Virginia, with the object of acting against Southern States, has made its report. Besides stating the fact that certain parties near Fort Monroe have discussed the feasibility of taking that place, and that those within it had only taken proper measures of defence, the Committee reports no other facts than those set forth in the following letter from Secretary HOLT:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 27, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday's date, communicating a resolution of the Convention of the State of Virginia, directing an inquiry whether "any movement of arms or men has been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering upon Virginia, indicating a preparation for attack or coercion," I have the honor to state that *no such movement has taken place, nor has any such been contemplated.* Within the period supposed to be referred to, there has been no increase of the public arms in the arsenal in Virginia, nor any transfer of them from one point to another in the State, except 100 muskets sent from Harper's Ferry to Fortress Monroe, to supply a deficiency. Some months ago a company of recruits was ordered from Carlisle Barracks to Harper's Ferry, for the protection of the establishment against an apprehended attack from disorderly persons. This was done upon the request of Major BARBOUR, the Superintendent. Some weeks since, a company of troops was withdrawn from Fortress Monroe with a view of reinforcing a Southern fort, but not for any purpose of attack or coercion.

These are the only movements of troops which have taken place in Virginia within the last twelve months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. HOLT, Secretary of War.

Hon. W. TREDWAY, Chairman of Committee, &c.

THE FLAG OF THE C. S. A.

The design of the flag recently adopted by the Southern Congress is as follows:

Red, white and red in the three equal parts horizontally placed. The white between the red, blue union, with seven stars, in the form of a circle reaching down to the lower red.

ANOTHER UNION SPEECH FROM GEN. SCOTT.

The California and Ohio Delegations elicited the following speech from Gen. SCOTT on the evening of March 6:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: God bless Ohio and every other State of this Union. [Amen.] Some of those States we may have lost for a short time, but I trust we shall win them back—[applause]—and enfold them all within the arms of that Union which has given to us so much honor and so much glory. But be that as it may, whether they return to us as brothers or stand aloof as strangers, I thank God that we have yet left to us a great and a glorious Union. [Applause.] I thank God that we have yet a Government. ["Yes," and applause.] A short time ago we were threatened with the destruction of the Federal Government, but I thank God that on Monday of this week a new President of your choice was duly installed into office—["It wouldn't have been so if it had not been for you!"]—and I believe that the President is actuated with the best intentions, gifted with sufficient ability and wisdom and filled with a lively and ardent desire to do all in his power to reunite the members of this great Republic, or at least to contribute to the glory, prosperity and happiness of the States that remain with us. [Applause.] I have long since ceased to be a politician, and am now singly and only a Union man, a soldier, and, I trust, a patriot. ["You are, indeed!"] Fifty odd years of my life I have devoted to the service of my country, and I hope that I have been a faithful servant, ["You have!"] I do not desire to survive the Union. I mean to die by it. [Applause, and "That's where we will all die!"] No reward on this earth is so gratifying to an old soldier as the approbation of his countrymen. When I look upon your faces, and hear your voices, your cheers, I feel that I have that reward. [Applause.]

HONOR TO A TRAITOR.

The New-Orleans papers of March 3 report the proceedings of the meeting held in that city on the preceding evening to make preparations for giving a cordial reception to Gen. TWIGGS, when he should arrive. Hon. JOHN SLIDELL presided, and in his introductory remarks said that as for Gen. TWIGGS being a traitor, why they were all traitors, and proud to be so; and they were, no doubt, all brave, but every one knew that Gen. TWIGGS was brave.

Among the Vice-Presidents of the meeting were Major Gen. BRAGG, Major-Gen. F. L. LEWIS, and a miscellaneous assortment of Generals, Colonels, &c. Resolutions were adopted declaring that Gen. TWIGGS had honorably resigned his commission, lauding his services to "our late country," and fiercely attacking those who ventured to assail his character. Speeches were made by Hon. D. W. ADAMS, Col. S. L. HODGE, and others, and the meeting adjourned.

A STRANGE DECISION.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of March 7, has this singular paragraph:

"The general practice of the Courts of the Commonwealth has been to require attorneys practicing in the Courts to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Yesterday, in Henrico Court, Mr. COCKE introduced his law partner, Mr. ROSSER, who wished to qualify as an attorney.

Mr. ROSSER refused to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The question was argued by Messrs. COCKE and ROSSER, and the Court unanimously decided that *the applicant should not be required to take the oath*, notwithstanding the earnest request of the Commonwealth's Attorney to continue the motion till next day, in order to examine the arguments presented."

TEA AND COFFEE.

The following clause has been inserted in the notice recently issued by Collector COLCOCK, of Charleston:

"Under the Tariff Act of 1857, tea and coffee are free, when *imported direct* from the *place* of their *growth* or *production* in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to exemption from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges.

Such duties having been abolished, coffee and tea may now be imported *directly* from their place of *growth* in *any vessel*, but when imported from *any other place* than their place of *growth*, they must pay duty."

THE RECEPTION MR. LINCOLN ESCAPED IN BALTIMORE.

A correspondent of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, writing from Baltimore, states that Mr. LINCOLN would have been egged beyond the shadow of a doubt had he passed through that city according to the programme. The writer speaks of his own knowledge, for he was in the crowd at the depôt, heard the threats of those composing it, saw the eggs, and, what is more to the purpose, had nasal proof of their bad quality as they were prematurely crushed in the swaying of the crowd.

MINOR ITEMS.

Capt. BRANNON, in command of Fort Taylor, fired a national salute of thirty-four guns on WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

The Charleston correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* states that Major ANDERSON has had his men at work sloping off the edge of the masonry, and removing every ledge of ornamental brickwork which might expedite the process of fixing the ladders.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* states that Col. HUNTER, late U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on closing the accounts of his office, found in his hands a balance of $1,720 55, which he proposes to the General Assembly to pay into the State Treasury, provided he be authorized to do so by the Legislature.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, denies the newspaper report that he has in any manner sought to obtain for Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, or any other person, a Cabinet appointment under Mr. LINCOLN. He visited Washington for the purpose of aiding, as far as he could do so, to save this Union, and for no other purpose.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* says that 69 members of the Virginia Convention will vote for an immediate secession ordinance. When the body first assembled but 41 were willing to do so.

The brig *Bonita*, a slaver that was captured on the coast of Africa and taken into Charleston, and subsequently removed to Savannah, has been taken in charge by Gov. BROWN, and a guard of enlisted men from the Georgia Naval Coast Guard has been put on board. The vessel will be thoroughly armed and equipped for the defence of the coast.

The Washington *Star* denies by authority that Lieut. TALBOT, one of the officers under Major ANDERSON, has any intention of resigning his commission.

One of the military companies in Charleston had a theatrical benefit on the night of March 4. The "Lady of Lyons" was the play, and Gov. PICKENS gave his presence to the affair.

A writer in the Columbia *Southern Guardian* argues against the propriety of relying on England for aid. He acknowledges that that Power rather than go to war with the North would manage to get her cotton from India, and that Great Britain could not be driven by commercial disturbances or suffering among her laboring classes to extend any sympathy to the C. S. A.

—Besides distinguishing himself by commuting the punishment of Judge Vondersmith, of Philadelphia, President Buchanan, just before he left Washington, turned loose upon the world John Quincy Adams Fellows, of Buffalo, convicted some time since of robbing the mails.

Progress of Political Sentiment in Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We hear it confidently stated that a novel arrangement is now on foot between a class of Submissionists from Eastern Virginia on the one part, and another class of Submissionists from Western Virginia on the other part, by which the mutual convenience of these gentlemen, when called hereafter to the task of settling accounts with their respective constituencies, can be satisfactorily adjusted.

The arrangement is in this, viz: the Eastern gentlemen bind themselves to sustain an ordinance of submission repugnant to their slaveholding constituencies, *on condition that the Western gentlemen will agree to oppose all movements in favor of extending or increasing the tax on slaves.* The manner in which this arrangement will dovetail with the personal interests of delegates, can be easily divined. Mr. "A." of the East, on returning to his constituents, will be taken to task for helping to vote through a submission ordinance. He will answer: A majority of the Convention was decidedly opposed to the passage of any ordinance of resistance whatever; the passage of a non-resistance ordinance was inevitable. I could only choose between proposed ordinances of non-resistance. Intrinsically I found no ground of preference for one over the other; but by giving the preference to the ordinance for which I did vote, I was enabled to secure an incidental advantage. I obtained the continuation of the present exemption from taxation of slaves under 12 years of age.

Mr. "B.," from the West, when called to account before his constituents for voting down a proposed ordinance for the increase of taxation on slaves, will answer: I was obliged to permit the delay of this question, for the purpose of securing a greater object. As it is, this increase of taxation is only delayed. The West has the power at any time to accomplish this extension of taxation, and had I insisted on urging it at this time, I should have failed in my efforts to "preserve the Union." Had I insisted on an ordinance for additional taxation, I could never have obtained aid from Eastern men for the passage of an ordinance of non-resistance.

We are told that this plan of campaign has been traced almost in the very words which we have adopted for its explanation.

It will be remarked that the Western men who enter into this arrangement, impute to their constituencies a desire for submission to Black Republican rule, so intense that they are willing to pay a price for it. We commend to these Western constituencies, that they can best vindicate themselves by holding their delegates to strict account for this imputation of Anti-Slavery sympathy.

Let Western men also bear it in mind, that they and their representatives have no necessity to enter into any bargain with any party on this subject of slave taxation. *The West has a majority power in the State which it can wield at any moment for the readjustment of taxation.* Moreover, there is not a loyal slaveholder in Eastern Virginia who would not prefer to have all his negroes taxed *ad valorem*, rather than be compelled to submit to Black Republican rule.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER—AN INNOCENT MAN HUNG.—Yesterday a rumor was rife in the Western section of the city to the effect that a colored man named GEORGE OREM, an oyster dealer, residing at No. 5 Union-street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Ross-street, had died on Sunday night, and that previous to his dissolution, he had confessed to a number of persons in his bed-chamber that it was he who had killed WILLIAM KING, one of his own color, in a quarrel on Wagon-alley, near Shroeder-street. It will be recollected that KING was murdered in August, 1858, and that JOHN A. CYPHUS, colored, was tried and convicted for the murder. During the trial, Sergeant BENJAMIN HOUGH, at that time connected with the Western District Police, testified to his belief that CYPHUS was innocent of the crime; but the testimony for the State was of such a character that it left no doubt on the minds of the jury that he was guilty. After his conviction, application was made to the Governor for a pardon, or to commute the sentence, but the application failed of success. CYPHUS was hung in April, 1859, along with CAMBRILL, CROP and CORRIE. While on the scaffold, he protested his innocence of the blood of KING. OREM, it seems, suffered greatly from having committed the deed, and, after the execution of CYPHUS, became very much depressed in mind. He sought by every possible means to forget his crime, but remorse still exercised its sway over his mind. The confession has created considerable excitement in our midst, and his statement is believed to be correct.—*Baltimore Patriot, March 6.*

—Mr. Martin, the wherry-berryman, who rowed a skiff from Boston to this City some time since, has lately been trying to see how many things he could do to make himself ridiculous. He has gone without eating from Sunday until Friday, then lived on apples for that length of time, slept out doors in all kinds of weather, all the time keeping an accurate record of his weight, feelings, &c., &c. The only practical result reached by his experiment is the demonstration of the fact that Boston has one very foolish man in it.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 635, 539, 307, 309, 545, 551, 581, 583, 513, 601, 607, 613, 685, 1812, 1925, 407, 617, 623, 631. *Part II.*—Nos. 578, 300, 76, 164, 474, 476, 484, 486, 490, 494, 498, 502, 504, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 184, 2, 127, 157, 164, 144, 182, 193, 194, 202, 203, 204, 206, 206½, 167, 209. On demurrer calendar Nos. 18, 1533.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 839, 1285, 1103, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501. *Part II.*—Nos. 258, 928, 972, 980, 984, 986, 18, 988, 992, 994, 996, 740, 792, 142, 862, 794.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 213, 304, 51, 540, 200, 300, 519, 694, 695, 696, 699, 709, 710, 711, 712. *Part II.*—Nos. 604, 605, 633, 634, 635, 636, 644, 645, 133, 140, 317, 461, 507, 519, 2990.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CALENDAR.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices KELLY, WELSH and OSBORN disposed of the calendar as follows:

Of eighteen persons charged with assault and battery, eight were discharged, no witnesses appearing, three were allowed postponement, four were fined, two imprisoned, and one acquitted. Of three persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, one was allowed postponement, and one was imprisoned. One person charged with keeping a disorderly house was fined $50.

The whole amount of the fines paid into Court during the day was $160. Only one or two of the cases were of any interest whatever, except to the parties concerned.

NO MERIT IN RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

John Lee was placed at the bar on a charge of assaulting in a grossly indecent manner a woman in the street. The complainant, however, did not appear; a fact which the prisoner's counsel explained by the statement that for the sum of $10 she had acknowledged satisfaction, and would not prosecute; and it was further added by the counsel that his client at the last election came within fifty votes of an election as constable in his Ward. Why a lawyer should endeavor to prejudice his own client's character by connecting him with such a disreputable transaction as running for office did not appear; and the Court kindly excluded the occurrence from their deliberations, and discharged the prisoner, expressing the hope that he might be lucky next time he should run.

A CAT THE MOST DREADFUL CAUSE.

Sheridan, charged with an assault and battery pleaded not guilty. The testimony showed that the prisoner's son came into the house saying that the complainant "has killed our cat." "Killed our cat! we'll see about that," said the irate sire, and rushed into the street. Encountering the complainant, he made the charge of felicide, substantiating it by profane affidavit, and inflicting retribution therefor, with a blow from his fist; and apparently impressed with the view that any campaign, to be consistent, should be carried on with vigor and perseverance, he followed blow number one by number two and three. The protestations of the *poundee* that he was innocent of the blood of the cat, at length induced the *poundor* to cease hostilities and turn his enterprising mind in the direction of investigation into the origin of the offence he sought to avenge. A second man was pointed out and accused by the prisoner's war-engendering son, whom the valiant champion proceeded at once to "coerce." Having accomplished which, to his own satisfaction, if not that of the *coercee*, he turned to his first victim and expressed regret that he had "mistaken his man." But, said the injured innocent, your regret has no virtue to heal my wounds, and as they smart keenly, so shall you. Accordingly, upon two complaints, was the prisoner charged; one for beating the wrong, and one for the right man. On the former he was fined $20, on the latter $5. With a lugubrious expression of countenance, he paid the fines from a wallet which subsequently looked as if a very heavy elephant—say *Hannibal*—had trodden upon it.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court, on Saturday, before Judge McCUNN, James Mulhearn, who had pleaded guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to the City Prison for ten days, a good character having been shown.

John McGinness, who had pleaded guilty of petty larceny, was sent to the City Prison for five days, having already been confined thirty-six days, and the facts being such as to constitute a merely technical offence.

Thomas Downing and Edward Reddy, who had pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, were sentenced to the Penitentiary; the former for one year and the other six months.

Thomas Lawson, convicted of forgery in the third degree, was next brought out. Senator Westcott addressed the Court in the prisoner's behalf, saying that he had been in his employ, and was the best clerk he ever saw. He could translate well the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages. But with all his education, he had a weakness of purpose which left him at the entire control of any designing man in whose hands he might fall. The prisoner himself also entreated the Court to pass as light sentence as possible, that he might not be removed from his wife and two boys, who would starve without his help. He wept very bitterly as he alluded to his family; and in his style of address fully verified the statements which had been made concerning his education. The Court remarked that all the considerations offered, had great weight on his mind, but he could not satisfy the requirements of justice by passing a lighter sentence than five years at Sing Sing. This would, therefore, be the sentence. Judge McCUNN remarked in passing sentence, that he would inquire into the matter further than he had, and if he found the facts would bear him out, he would use all the influence he had in obtaining for the prisoner an exercise of Executive clemency.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Edward Hogan.

For Felonious Assault—John Drake, John Esterwact, Michael Clare, George Buckley, Patrick Brady, John Gowan, Henry Hellreigel.

For Bigamy—Michael McAndrew.

For Burglary—Thomas Nolan, Patrick O'Connor.

For Grand Larceny—Phillip Smith, Patrick Barrett, Thomas Rigly, William H. Dixon, James Hogan, George Starr.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Patrick Constantine.

For Forgery—Honeywell Vincent.

Surrogate's Court.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH REMEMBERED.

On Saturday, before the Surrogate, the will of John Cullen, of Connecticut, was admitted to probate. The testator leaves, after making a number of bequests to friends and relatives, the sum of $100 to the Catholic Church of the City of New-York.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Harstetter vs. *Wilson.*—Demurrer overruled with costs. The defendant must set up the fact by answer, and then the plaintiff demurrers, otherwise it can be disposed of at the trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Sherman vs. *McKeron*, *Morton* vs. *Pinckney*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Matthews vs. *Drake.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Creed vs. *Hartman.*—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict.

Marston vs. *Vultee.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Herrick vs. *Ames, et al.*—If plaintiff consents to correct judgment according to views stated in the opinion affirmed. Otherwise a new trial ordered.

Clark vs. *Davis.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Rigny et al. vs. *Savory et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Heneman vs. *Walter.*—Affirmed with costs.

Zimmer vs. *Park.*—Affirmed with costs.

Lewis vs. *Burr.*—Judgment for defendant.

Savage vs. *Murphy.*—Affirmed with costs.

Brinkerhoff vs. *Simpson.*—Affirmed with costs.

Chauncey vs. *Arnold.*—Affirmed with costs.

Common Pleas, Special Term.

HILTON, J.—*O'Pool* vs. *Dymock.*—Motion to vacate granted, and writ of restitution issued on payment of costs.

Gary vs. *Gary.*—Alimony at the rate of $3 50 per week, and counsel fee, $35.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A SPANIARD.

Henry Giso, a Spaniard, was arrested on Saturday evening, by Detective Dusenbury, charged with having stolen $700 worth of clothing from the house of Manfel Truxillo, No. 125 East Thirteenth street. It appears that the complainant, some time since, left his house in charge of a servant, and Giso induced her to allow him to sleep there one night. In the middle of the night Giso got up and carried off what silk dresses, &c., he could lay hands upon. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and was locked up to answer by Justice OSBORN.

A DISHONEST COLORED MAN.

William Aldrige, a colored servant in the employ of Dr. Joseph B. Alexander, corner of Amity and Greene streets, was arrested by Officer Anderson, of the Second District Police Court, charged with having robbed his employer. The complainant alleges that Aldrige indulged his thievish propensities on numerous occasions, taking clothing, money, &c., to the value of $100. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused to answer.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT ROBBED.

Daniel Sampson, a merchant from Detroit, Mich., having been inveigled into a disreputable house in Houston-street, on Friday night, by a woman named Elizabeth Walter, was robbed by her of a wallet containing $100. Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, on Saturday, arrested the thief, and Justice OSBORN committed her to answer.

Coroners' Inquests.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man who was crushed to death at Pier No. 5, East River, on Friday evening. It appears that as the steamboat *Rescue* was coming up to the pier on that evening this man was seen to fall from the pier into the river. The captain of the boat made immediate efforts to rescue the drowning man, and to this end caught him by the collar with a boat-hook. Before he could be lifted from the water, however, the steamboat swung around and crushed the unfortunate man against the pier. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was apparently about 30 years of age, was of medium height, had sandy hair and whiskers, and was respectably dressed.

FELL FROM A CART.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of Edward Riley, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, who died in consequence of injuries received a day or two since. The deceased while intoxicated, fell from his cart, near Flushing Bridge, and was run over. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FELL FROM A LADDER.

John Hunst, a carpenter, while working at the Sectional Dock at the foot of Clinton-street, on Saturday, fell from a ladder and was almost instantly killed. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 9.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	92	475 N. Y. Cen. R.	78¼
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	89	905 do	78⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s '74. Cou	86½	100 do s30	78
5,000 Trea. 12 ₱c. Nts.	103¼	100 do b30	78⅜
1,000 Ten. St 6s, '68	70	100 do	78⅜
5,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90	72⅞	100 do s6	78¼
8,000 N. Car. St. 6s	79	50 do s10	78¼
5,000 Mo. State 6s	65½	100 do s27	78⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s '74.	105	100 do s30	78⅛
1,000 E. R. 4th m bs	85	100 do c	78¼
1,000 E. R. C. bs. '71	55	125 Erie Railroad	32¼
1,000 Har. 1st mt. bs	99½	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	71
2,000 H. & St. J. R. bs.	48½	300 Harlem Railroad	15⅞
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. bs	68	500 do	15¾
8,000 do	68¼	5 Mich. Cent. R	57
6,000 L'ke E. & W., 2d mt	36⅞	280 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	15⅛
5 Bank of America	106	50 do b30	15⅝
5 Metropolitan B'k	104	130 M. S. & N. I. gtd S.	35
110 Canton Company	14	50 do s20	35
150 Pac. Mail S.S. Co.	84½	350 Ills. Cent. R. scrip.	80
150 do	84¼	200 do b10	79¾
100 do	84	150 do	79¾
20 do b10	84	100 do s30	79⅛
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89⅞	250 do s10	79¾
100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	34¼	100 do s15	79¾
500 Chic. & R. Isl. R. ..s30	57⅛	100 do b10	79⅞
500 do	57¾	200 do c	80
200 do b30	57⅞	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅛
100 do b30	58	50 do	70⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	91⅞	150 Mich. Central R.	56¾
2,000 Missouri State 6's	65¼	250 do b30	57
13,000 do	65	11 Mil. & Miss R.	11
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	72½	52 Sixth-avenue R.	130
5,000 Erie. 2d. M. Ex '79	100¼	50 Mch. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	35⅛
5,000 M. So. 1st M. Bds.	83	50 do s4	35⅛
5 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	100	100 Ill. Central R. S. s30	79½
5 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	83½	200 do	79½
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	78⅜	150 do s30	79
50 do	78¼	250 Gal. & Chic. R. b30	70⅝
100 do	78⅛	20 Cleve. & Tol. R.	34⅛
250 do	78	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	57⅝
100 Harlem R. b30	15⅞	50 Chic., B. & Q. R.	70
100 Har. R. Pref. b30	39		

MONDAY, March 11—A. M.

There is a further improvement in the Jobbing trade reported in the past week. We learn, however, that the signs of a more active business are very partially distributed, many of the Southern houses being left with only a small share of their usual trade at this season of the year. The probability is that a considerable number of the old firms in the Dry Goods line will go into liquidation at the close of the Spring season; some without the necessity of asking assistance or extension on their current obligations to the Importers; others after having taken such aid to enable them to wind up without actual stoppage of payment. From all we can learn, the Broadway and other landlords fear that great thoroughfare will feel quite seriously the effects of the late revulsion in trade, for what with failures and liquidations, and the prevailing disposition to economize in the general expenses of doing business, including rents and leases, a large number of fine stores will be left without tenants after the 1st May unless rents are brought down materially, to correspond with the state of the times. The sales of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods and of General Foreign Merchandise were much larger in February—the most decided improvement being felt near the close of the month—than in January, and notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the hope is now indulged that March will show a gain upon February. Much will depend upon the continued preservation of peace between the General Government and the Confederate Gulf States, confidence in which is rather on the increase since the Inaugural of Mr. LINCOLN. This document seems to have been quietly, if not favorably received in the Border Union States of the South, not one of which is likely to be "fired" to join the Seceding Confederacy, unless a policy of violence or coercion against the latter should be inaugurated by the new Administration. The Export trade continues active both here and at the South, and the value of clearances from New-York and the Cotton ports for the past week exceeds *ten million dollars.* The very latest advices of the English Cotton market are less unfavorable, and about one-half the decline of the week, at Liverpool, ending Feb. 23, had been recovered by the 26th of the same month, when the *Prince Albert* sailed. Breadstuffs were dull, but prime qualities of Flour and sound Wheat are quoted near the previous rates. The Money news from London is steadier than apprehended from the accounts of Feb. 13, from this side, which have been received out by the *Arabia*. The fall of Exchange to 104½@105 for Bankers, and 103½@104½ for Merchant Bills on London, was established here for that mail, and already before its arrival out some considerable engagements of Gold for New-York had been made on 105½@106½ previously reported. But $560,000 had just arrived from Australia; $2,680,000 more had been advised, as at sea, and $600,000 from Turkey to the relief of the Greek firms in London had arrived at Marseilles. And as the Continental Exchanges were decidedly in in favor of London, the English Bank would be well prepared to meet the fresh orders for the United States. Private dispatches received on Saturday by the *Prince Albert* advise that American Railway Shares were better in London; Illinois Central said to be 73 ₱ cent., or 27 discount.

The Import entries of the past week at New-York, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,592,799 against $5,573,118 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce $2,497,059 against $2,089,372 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance on Saturday afternoon stood $7,524,637 against $9,166,030 at the close of the previous week. Part of the difference went by express to the Boston office, and some parcels of Gold have also been sent to Philadelphia and Washington. The Banks on Saturday held about $35,000,000, but on the average of the week to be made up this afternoon, the line will scarcely show equal to that of the previous average (which was a falling one,) of $34,480,000. The difference in the Discount line, we estimate will not be considerable either way. It was on a falling average on Saturday. The rates for money remain steady at 6@7 ₱ cent on the most approved Securities, but are high on all paper not strictly choice, ranging, according to the confidence of lenders in particular names, from 12 to 18 ₱ cent. Exchange closed steady at 105½@106 ₱ cent. Treasury paper 8½ ₱ cent ₱ annum.

According to the Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion) from July 1, 1860, to 28th Feb. ult., were of the

value of	$146,009,000
Add week in March	2,592,799
Total entered to date	$148,601,799
Against same time last year	160,577,118
Decrease since July 1	$11,975,319

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from July

1, 1860, to 28th Feb. ult., of the value of	$81,872,000
Add week in March	2,497,059
Total to date	$84,369,059
Against same time last year	51,258,372
Increase to date	$33,110,687

The Exports of Specie from New-York from

July 1 last to date, are	$21,772,000
Against same time last year	39,131,000
Decrease since July 1	$17,359,000

The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies from 1st July, 1860, to date are as follows:

From California	$25,577,000
Foreign Gold direct	17,701,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston	3,659,000
Total since 1st July	$46,937,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	94¾@93@94
New-York Central	78½@75⅞@76¾@78
New-York and Erie	32¼@30@33⅛@32¼
Reading	45¾@39@44@42⅛
Rock Island	58¼@53@57¼
Michigan Guaranteed	36½@33@36@35¼
Michigan Southern	14⅞@15¼
Michigan Central	58¼@54@56½
Toledo	36@32@34¼
Galena	72½@68½@70¼
Illinois Central	81¼@78@80@79¼
Panama	116@114¼
Pacific Mail	85½@83¼
Missouris	66@64@66@65
Virginias	77@75@76
Tennessees	75@72@72½
Illinois Central Bonds	98@98
Hudson River	45½@43@44¼
Harlem Preferred	40@38½
Burlington and Quincy	74@70
Harlem Common	15¾@15¼

As anticipated in our last weekly review, the inauguration of the new Administration at Washington created considerable excitement and frequent fluctuations on the Stock Exchange. The first effect on Monday afternoon of Mr. LINCOLN'S Address was to impart some firmness to the market, and prices rather advanced on the closing figures of the week before, but on Tuesday and Wednesday the current of speculation ran in the opposite direction, and quite a panic feeling in regard to the future of political affairs was manifested on the Exchange. But as this was found not to be justified by the advices from Washington or the South, there was a second reaction on Thursday, followed by an improved political confidence, which carried prices up again to the best figures of the week. On Saturday, at the close, the dealings were unusually dull, and in the absence of further news from the seat of Government, the quotations left off steady without much actual business. The foreign advices by the *Prince Albert* were but little discussed in Stock circles, although affording rather unexpected satisfaction and a relief from the previous financial suspense to the merchants and bankers in the English trade. The Federal credit, at the close, was scarcely so high as on the previous Saturday, though ½@1 ₱ cent. better than the lowest sales of the New Loan and of Treasury paper about the middle of the week. The dealings in the securities of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri were, perhaps, more immediately influenced by some fresh offerings from the Illinois Free Bankers, who are curtailing their circulation based on these Stocks, than by the want of political confidence. The fall in Missouris was at one time to 64 ₱ cent. The price subsequently rallied to 66@66¼, and finally closed 65 ₱ cent. Tennessees are 2½ and Virginias 1 ₱ cent. lower than at the close of the previous week. The Railway Share list was almost wholly influenced by the varying nature of the political opinions of the Street, the traffic returns for February, as far as published or understood, being generally satisfactory or in advance of last season. The Burlington and Quincy return is below that of February, 1860, and the price of that stock fell off to 70@70½ ₱ cent. The Cleveland and Toledo Company have issued a circular inviting the conversion of the following classes of their old Bonds into the general Sinking Fund Mortgage, through Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, their agents, in this City. The various classes of Bonds which the Company are ready to receive in exchange for the Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds are as follows, viz: Junction Railroad First Mortgage First Division Bonds; Junction Railroad First Mortgage Second Division Bonds; Junction Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds; Junction Railroad Income Bonds, (unsecured;) Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland First Mortgage Bonds; Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Second Mortgage Bonds; Cleveland and Toledo Income and Dividend Bonds, (various issues.)

The Circular adds:

"The Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds, offered in exchange for the foregoing Bonds, are secured upon the main line of the Company's Road, subject to about $820,000 only of Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland First and Second Mortgages and also upon all other property belonging to the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and also by a Sinking Fund of 1 ₱ cent. ₱ annum of the Funded Debt of the Company, managed by Commissioners into whose hands the Company has already paid about $100,000 cash for investment. They are made payable in New-York City in 1885, and bear semi-annual interest coupons at 7 ₱ cent., payable at Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, in January and July. They are all of the denomination of $1,000, and are limited to the amount of $3,500,000. Exchanges have been effected to the present time to the amount of considerably over $1,000,000 of the various classes, for which the Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds have been issued and are now outstanding."

The diversion of part of the Cotton-carrying trade from the Lower Mississippi River is already

assuming larger proportions than looked for this season. The shipments from the important port of Memphis, embracing a large share of the Cotton of North Mississippi, are nearly equally divided between New-Orleans and the Ohio River, as averaged from the 1st of September, and at present the diversion to the latter and the Railways leading from it, is equal to three-fifths or more of the current shipments. The following are the figures:

	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.
To New-Orleans..........bales	2,700	169,506
To Ohio River..........bales	6,166	118,035
To St. Louis..........bales	1,240	10,421
To Liverpool and Continent via M. and C. R..........bales	309	14,256
To interior points..........bales	—	65
Total..........	10,415	312,283

The financial mismanagement of the large Railway undertakings of Canada, as recently exposed in London through the reports of Investigating Committees into the affairs of the Grand Trunk and Great Western lines, appears to equal, if not exceed in the gross abuse of trust committed to the managers, some of the worst of our own cases of extravagance and jobbing. The connection between the Great Western of Canada, and the bankrupt line of the Detroit and Milwaukee Company, is reported to the London proprietary of the former as not the least of the abuses of the managers. The advances to the Michigan concern are stated at $1,250,000, while its alleged advantages to the Great Western and its securities for the money thus advanced, especially the latter, were either grossly misrepresented, or the facts in the case intentionally concealed after the first sum of $750,000 had been voted. At the conclusion of the report on the Great Western an estimate is put forward that, taking the future yearly traffic at £500,000 (the average of four years to July 31, 1860, being £463,600) the net profit can hardly be more than 2.33 per cent. on a share capital of £3,500,000.

The case of the Paris Banker, Mirès, is thus referred to by the *London Shipping Gazette*:

"Another absorbing topic connected with Finance and Commerce has arisen by the arrest of M. Mirès, the celebrated financier of France, and the sequestration of the estate, by order of the French Government. The event is one which is well calculated to arrest public attention from matters of less significance. The bare fact of the arrest, under whatever circumstances, when coupled with that of the administration of the gigantic affairs by the Governor of the Bank of France, necessarily invests the affair with additional importance, and will be apt, perhaps, to lead to the conclusion that the death-blow has been given to the system of speculation of late years adopted in France, and to which exceptions has so often been taken to its continuance. The liabilities of M. Mirès are, of course, very heavy, it is said something like three to five millions sterling, of which it is affirmed there are 30 000,000 francs, or £1,200,000, bills due in this country on the 15th prox. M. Mirès has been, it is well known, connected with the Greek interest, and it is feared there may be some fresh failures, as the present position of his affairs is likely to seriously interfere with the financial position and credit of Turkey, which is largely indebted to the Greek interest."

The Anthracite Coal trade sums up the week as follows compared with last year:

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.
P. & R. R. R...	30,294	337,305	20,294	305,075
L. Val. R. R...	17,109	190,963	17,833	186,569
Scranton S'th...	11,633	101,180	14,574	101,300
Do. North...	2,574	29,915	4,140	28,333
Broad Top......	2,872	29,118	2,973	22,764
Shamokin.......	1,754	16,494	2,883	26,831
Treverton	1,7 4	11,508	1,290	9,403
Sh. Mt., H. T...	690	9,533	272	4,344
Lykens Valley..	790	8,990	910	5,288
Total........	69,230	705,256	65,909	691,607

In reference to the Spring prices and movement of Coal, the *Miners' Journal*, representing the Schuylkill region, remarks:

"We learn from Philadelphia that the rates of toll, &c., on the Railroad and Canal have not been decided on as yet, although it is understood that all Coal sent to Richmond by railroad, on and after the first of this month, will be at the opening rates fixed upon by the company. It is well known that the New-York companies had an advantage last year over our own dealers of from twenty to twenty-five cents in the Spring prices which operated very injuriously to our trade. It is also stated that the New-York companies have issued their circulars for orders for coal, without any prices named which will be made satisfactory to the parties, and propose to base their prices on any arrangement made with our Transporting Companies on the circular prices issued on the 1st of April next. This would be unfair, because the New York companies may dispose of one half their year's supply before the 1st of April to heavy contractors, at 'prices satisfactory to the parties,' which would operate quite as disastrously to the Schuylkill trade as the higher opening prices adopted last year by our Carrying Companies. All the heavy contracts will be picked up by the New-York Companies as heretofore, and our trade will languish in the early part of the season, as usual. We are already 32,250 tons behind last year by railroad, so far, and the weekly quantity sent to market this week, compared with last year, is 10,000 tons short, while the Scranton shows an increase, simply because they are furnishing contracts at the Spring prices, while our dealers cannot make any contracts, nor will they be able to do so until the New-York Companies cease taking orders at the lower rates. Our Carrying Companies are bound to remedy this evil. They must protect the trade of this region, or they will prove recreant not only to the trade on which they depend for support, but to their own interests which are so closely identified with the prosperity and increased trade of this region. And in fixing the rates of tolls, &c., an increased price for coal must be taken into consideration. Coal cannot be mined and sold at last year's prices. The increased depth of mines below the water level, together with the increased expenses of machinery, ventilation, &c., has largely increased the expenses of mining, and of course there must be a corresponding increase in prices secured to the producer, in all arrangements proposed to be made with the New-York Companies in fixing prices for the year."

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
March 9	Philadelphia..........	Par.
March 8	Boston..........	Par.
March 8	Baltimore..........	¼@ ⅜
March 2	Mobile..........	Par.
March 2	New-Orleans..........	Par.
March 7	Washington, D. C..........	1 @ 1¼
March 6	Charleston..........	3½@ 4
March 7	Richmond..........	5¼@ 6
March 6	Petersburgh..........	5½@ 6
March 6	Savannah..........	3½@ 4
March 6	Chicago..........	6¾@ 7
March 7	Milwaukee..........	5½@ 6
March 7	Cleveland..........	1 @ 1¼
March 5	St. Louis..........	5½@ 6
March 6	Louisville, Ky..........	½@ ¾
March 7	Detroit..........	1 @ 1½
March 6	Cincinnati..........	½@ ¾
March 4	Memphis..........	2 @ 2½
March 5	Columbia, S. C..........	4 @ 4¼
March 6	Augusta..........	3 @ 3½
March 7	Canada..........	½@ ¾
March 5	Albany, Ga..........	4 @ 4½
March 4	Jackson, Miss..........	¾@ 1
March 5	Quincy, Ill..........	8 @ 8½
March 5	Fort Wayne, Ind..........	1¼@ 1½
March 4	Canton, Ill..........	8½@ 9
March 5	Cheraw, S. C..........	3 @ 3½
March 5	Knoxville, Tenn..........	4 @ 5
March 6	Niles, Mich..........	7 @ 8
March 6	Fayetteville, N. C..........	4 @ 5
March 7	Fredericksburgh, Va..........	5½@ 6

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* says of the Atlantic and Great Western broad-guage enterprise:

"A meeting of the officers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has been held at Cleveland, at which the Chief Engineer and other prominent officials were present. The object of this meeting was to confirm contracts entered into with parties of responsibility in England, rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Doolittle. Mr. Kennard states that the financial condition of the Company is such that the road can be carried through Pennsylvania without issuing any bonds. Mr. Kennard is now upon the line, and the work is being pushed with vigor. The road is nearly graded to the State line, and will soon be in connection with the Sunbury and Erie. By July it will be extended to Warren, and thus open a new field of profit to the Erie Road. As the Company has its iron in New-York, and money to pay all its bills promptly, by Autumn of 1861 the track will be in use far into Ohio, to the great advantage of New-York and the West."

The *National Intelligencer* reports on the condition of the Federal Treasury:

"Attention has been drawn to a statement in some of the newspapers that on the morning of the 7th inst., when the present Secretary of the Treasury entered upon his duties, there was a balance in the Treasury, subject to the drafts of the Treasurer and disbursing officers of six millions of dollars.

On examination into the facts it appears by the last returns that a balance of three millions was held subject to the Treasurer's draft by the several depositories, including New-Orleans, Mobile, and San Francisco; and, by the last returns, the several depositories held $2,000,000, subject to the checks of certain disbursing officers to whom that amount had been advanced for expenditures for specific purposes.

These together make indeed about six millions of dollars; but it is obvious that not one-half of that sum can in any sense be regarded as available for the current demands for the public service. Secretary Dix confessedly managed the affairs of the Treasury with signal ability during the brief period of his administration, but he had not address enough to get possession of the two or three millions of Government money held by the Sub-Treasurers in the seceding States."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday, says:

"It was announced yesterday, we know not with what truth, that Gov. Curtin would not sign either the bill commuting the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, or that granting relief to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, but that he would permit them both to become laws by holding them beyond the constitutional limitation of ten days. With the strong vote in their favor, in both branches of the Legislature, and the very general expression of opinion all through the State as to the wisdom and propriety of the Acts, we incline to discredit the report, and to believe that he will sign them both."

The following table, according to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, shows the number of failures in the months of January and February, also the States in which they occurred, and the business in which the parties were engaged. The numbers given in the States of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio are exclusive of those which occurred in their capital cities, the number of those cities being given by themselves:

No. Failures in	Jan.	Feb.	No. Failures in	Jan.	Feb.
Boston..........	29	25	Virginia..........	1	1
New-York City..	66	50	Alabama..........	1	0
Philadelphia......	6	10	Louisiana..........	2	2
Baltimore..........	10	6	Texas..........	1	1
Cincinnati..........	11	11	Tennessee..........	0	1
Maine..........	1	2	Kentucky..........	3	1
New-Hampshire..	0	3	Ohio..........	5	4
Vermont..........	2	3	Michigan..........	4	0
Rhode Island..........	2	5	Indiana..........	1	2
Connecticut..........	2	0	Illinois..........	2	1
Massachusetts....	19	24	Missouri..........	2	5
New-York State..	4	4	Iowa..........	2	1
New-Jersey..........	1	2	Wisconsin..........	1	1
Pennsylvania......	1	3	California..........	1	3
Maryland..........	2	0			
Total..........				182	171

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 9.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 88⅞; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 51⅜; Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York, par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 3,676 bbls. Flour, 1,540 bushels Wheat, 17,700 bushels Corn, 378 bushels Barley, 1,813 bushels Oats, 1,236 pkgs. Provisions, and 381 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $5 25@$5 31¼ for Pots and Pearls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 377 bbls., including 216 bbls. Pots, and 161 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 50 hhds No. 1. Quercitron, at $26 ℔ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The orders from the West are increasing, and the principal holders report more steadiness in the market, this week. In Boston the changes in business have been unimportant. The *Commercial Bulletin* says: "There are still some orders from the South, and a fair sprinkling of trade from the West. The dealers may congratulate themselves upon the fact that there is not a large stock of goods on hand, but this fact must not encourage manufacturers to rush in."

COTTON—A very limited inquiry prevails to day for all kinds, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ℔ ℔. Sales, 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in limited demand to-day, although prices are a shade lower. The sales do not exceed 6,300 bbls., including superfine State at $5 00@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 35, chiefly $5 15@$5 20; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 15@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State..........	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State..........	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western..........	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 15	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio..........	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bds	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	5 60	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee..........	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee..........	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at former prices; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 30@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet, at at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $1 50@$1 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair supply and demand at, however, rather easier rates. The reported sales add up 81,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 33@$1 50; Canadian Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 37@$1 58, mainly at $1 37@$1 45; Red Western, $1 29@$1 31, in store and delivered; Amber Wisconsin at $1 23@$1 23½; Milwaukee Club at $1 21@$1 23, in store and delivered; Northwestern Club on private terms; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 18, and red State at $1 27 ℔ bushel. Corn is less active, but is firm. The sales, to-day, were 28,000 bushels at 59c.@60½c. for new Mixed Western, from Railroad depôt, and delivered; 66c.@67½c. for old Mixed Western, in store, and delivered; 58c.@66c. for very poor to fair dry yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 65c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues in demand at full rates; sales 3,200 bushels, including Canada West at 78c., and very choice State at 80c. ℔ bushel; 1,300 bushels Barley Malt were also sold at 90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada, at 33½c.@34c.; Western at 33c.@34c., and State at 34c.@34½c. ℔ bushel.

The resumption of inland navigation, and its effect on the business of the Northwest, WELLS' Chicago *Commercial Express*, of the 7th inst., notices thus: "The ice went out of the Chicago River in a few hours after after our last week's issue, and the whole harbor, main river and branches, is now completely clear. The early passing of the ice out of the harbor here is fortunate, for vessels can now be shifted from their Winter quarters, and put in readiness for service. Water was let into the Illinois and Michigan Canal on Monday of this week, very slowly, of course, but unless some unexpected defect in the banks is developed, the levels will be ready so that boats will be here from Lasalle early next week. The Illinois River is in very fine navigable order from Lasalle down, and it is the intention of the Canal Superintendent to give clearances on the canal for boats drawing four feet, six inches. The first arrival by canal at Chicago, was a boat from Joliet, with 4,000 bushels corn, March 5, five days earlier than last year, and earlier than any previous year within our recollection. The weather since Monday has been so cold that strong ice has formed in the upper part of the harbor here, and must also have formed on the Canal levels after they were full, which is probably the reason that no more boats have arrived; still we do not understand that the purpose of the Canal Superintendent has been charged about letting in the water all the way to Lasalle this week. The Winter has been rather a severe one in the Northwest. Over the greater portion of the country west and north of Chicago, the snow has melted, or is melting, as yet, so slowly, as not to produce disastrous floods, and also to allow the bulk of it to sink into the soil. The ground was not frozen to any extent. The result of this sort of a Winter, is an early Spring, with enriched fields, large planting, and abundant reaping. By the middle of this month the plow will begin its work in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Seed wheat and seed corn are abundant, excellent and cheap; in these respects the country is much better off than last Spring, while thus far the year is shaping itself for the same generous return to the labors of the husbandman."

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River, at 80c.@85c., chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sales have been made of 32 bales New, at 25c.@30c. ℔ ℔.

HIDES—The demand has been fair, but the firmness of most holders has tended to check operations. The week's receipts add up 42,287 hides; the week's sales, 31,100 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 2,700 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21½ ℔s., private terms; 3,000 dry Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., private terms; 7,000 dry Orinoco, 20 ℔s., 19c. less 4 ℔ cent., usual selection; 3,500 dry Porto Cabello, 20 ℔s., 18c., 6 months, as they run; 3,000 dry Texas, 23@28 ℔s., 15½c.@16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,872 dry Savanilla, 25 ℔s., 14c.@14½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 450 dry Bogota, 20 ℔s., 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Central American, 19 ℔s., private terms; 1,700 dry Western, 16 ℔s., 15½c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Truxillo, 17 ℔s., private terms; 440 dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 ℔s., 14½c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 City Slaughters, 70 ℔s., private terms; 1,600 Country Slaughters, 70 ℔s., private terms; 300 Nassau Slaughters, private terms; 1,700 Rio Hache, shipped to Havre on owner's account. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 340,500, (same time last year, 311,700—year before, 8,300,) and 425 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 4,300 Horse, 3,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Demand fair and about equal to receipts—both of which, during the week, were on a moderate scale. The auction sale attracted quite a number of buyers. About 7,000 sides of rather inferior quality, sold at apparently low rates; many of the trade consider the result but little below the market range. Oak Sole—Inquiry steady at well sustained figures; for strictly prime, rates tend upwards. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 42,000 sides. From Brussels, under date of Feb. 6, we learn that Prime American Leather remains stationary, while light and inferior descriptions have considerably declined."

METALS—Have been very quiet here to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 2,000 tons Anthracite Pig at $22 for good No. 1, and $21 for No. 2, on time, including 200 tons of the latter at $20, cash, and 500 tons No. 3, to go West, at equal to $19, 6 months, in Philadelphia.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy, to-day, including Mess at $17 06¼@$17 12½, and Prime at $12 50@$12 75 ℔ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 450 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef has been inactive, sales having been confined to 80 bbls. at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales 229 bbls. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in limited request, at 10c @14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 8½c @10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made of only small lots, at from $3 62½@$4 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—The principal inquiry to-day was for Clover, at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 3,000 bushels Clover, at $4 75@$5, and 200 bushels Timothy, at $2 75 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,070 hhds., including Cuba at 4½c.@5c., and Porto Rico, at 5¼c.@5⅝c.; also 80 boxes Havana at 4¼c.@5c., and 225 hhds. Melado on private terms, ℔ ℔.

SKINS—Deer are in demand, and Central American have been readily taken, on arrival, at 42c @43c., cash, ℔ ℔. Goat have been depressed. Sales have been made of 2,500 heavy Curaçoa, at 50c @54c each, six months, and 6,800 Tampico, at 32c.@34c. ℔ ℔, less discount for cash.

WHISKY—Is plenty and heavy, mainly at 17¼c. ℔ gallon. Sales 450 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but rates have been very firm. Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 12½d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@1-16d. ℔ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ 310 ℔s.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow, 40s., and Clover Seed, 45s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14½d. ℔ bushel. Pork 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ℔ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 40s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton. For Havre, Wheat, in shipper's bags, 21c.@22c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a bark, 450 tons, from Havana or Matanzas to a direct port in the North Sea, box Sugar, £3 5s.; one, 399 tons, from Havana to Falmouth for orders to a port in the United Kingdom, £3 10s., if to the Baltic £4, or if to New-York $7, (port charges not paid;) one, 257 tons, from Havana to Falmouth for orders, box Sugars, £3 10s.; a schooner, 300 tons, from Minatitlan to Hamburg, Mahogany, £3 2s. 6d.; a brig, 190 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Jamaica, Lumber, $12, and back to New-York, Logwood, $4; one, 290 tons, hence to Havana, with privilege of two ports on the North side Cuba, and back to a port north of Hatteras, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses, $3; one, 170 tons to South side Cuba and back, Molasses, $3 50 on and under deck; one, 220 tons to North side Cuba and back, $1,000; a bark, 250 tons, and a brig, 300 tons, same voyage, $6 50 ℔ hhd.; a brig 270 tons, and one 280 tons, same, $6; a brig 300 tons, and a schooner 318 tons, same, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a brig, 300 tons, same, 37c. and $3; one 306 tons, to Havana, with the privilege of one other port on the north side Cuba, and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner from north side Cuba to New York, Sugar, $6 50 ℔ hhd., (port charges not paid); a brig 280 tons, same voyage, $6; a bark 276 tons, from Cardenas to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; a schooner 200 tons, from south side Cuba, to New-York, 42½c.; a British brig 230 tons, to St. Jago and back, 40c.; a schooner 200 tons, to Zaza and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner to Havana, $1,800; one 137 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; one 700 bbls., to St. Thomas, 50c. ℔ bbl.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Northern Light..	New-York......	Aspinwall......	Mch 11
Cahawba..........	New-York......	Havana..........	Mch 11
Adriatic..........	New-York......	Southampton..	Mch 13
Australasian....	New-York......	Liverpool......	Mch 13
Quaker City......	New York......	Havana..........	Mch 15
North Briton....	Portland......	Liverpool......	Mch 16
Bremen..........	New-York......	Bremen..........	Mch 16
Glasgow..........	New-York......	Liverpool......	Mch 16
Niagara..........	Boston..........	Liverpool......	Mch 20
Zulu..........	New-York......	Kingston, Ja...	Mch 20
Bohemian..........	Portland......	Liverpool......	Mch 23
Etna..........	New-York......	Liverpool......	Mch 23
John Bell..........	New-York......	Glasgow..........	Mch 26
Arabia..........	New York......	New-York......	Mch 27
Arago..........	New-York......	Havre..........	Mch 30

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian....	Liverpool......	New-York......	Feb. 16
United States...	Glasgow......	Portland......	Feb. 16
Glasgow..........	Liverpool......	New-York......	Feb. 20
Niagara..........	Liverpool......	Boston..........	Feb. 23
John Bell..........	Glasgow......	Portland......	Feb. 26
Bohemian..........	Liverpool......	Portland......	Feb 28
Arabia..........	Liverpool......	New-York......	Mch 2
Bavaria..........	Southampton..	New-York......	Mch 4
Arago..........	Southampton..	New-York......	Mch 6
Borussia..........	Southampton..	New-York......	Mch 18
United Kingdom.	Glasgow......	New-York......	Mch 18
New-York..........	Southampton..	New-York......	Mch 20
Fulton..........	Southampton..	New-York......	Apl 3
Teutonia..........	Southampton..	New-York......	Apl 4

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Adriatic*, will close at the Post-office on Wednesday, March 13, at 6 A. M.

Departure of the Pacific Mails.

The mails for the Isthmus and the Pacific by the steamship *Northern Light*, will close at the Post office, on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at..........	5 A. M. and 3:30	P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at..........	5 A. M. and 3:30	P. M.
South mails close at..........	5 A. M. and 4:30	P. M.
East mails via Railroad..........	5 A. M. and 2	P. M.
East mails via Steamboat..........	3	P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at..........	6:30	P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, March 11,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
MOZAMBIQUES, POPLINS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE ANGLAISE, GRENADINES BROCHE,
ORGANDIES, &c., &c., &c.
25 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY,
At retail, an immense stock of
SPRING HOSIERY,
Viz., Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'
White and Unbleached Cotton Hose.
White and Unbleached Lisle Thread.
White and Unbleached Balbriggan.
Also, a fine assortment of
SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SPECIAL SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
At prices below COST OF PRODUCTION,
DEFYING COMPETITION.
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
CHOICE FABRICS IN LINEN GOODS.
All the various HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES,
New styles of STRAW BONNETS,
CLOAKS, MANTLES, AND SHAWLS,
At greatly reduced prices, in order to rent one-half the premises. The store No. 110 to rent. An early application is desirable. CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
KELTY'S
359. BROADWAY. 359.

359. DRAPERIES, 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE,
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS.
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 4,
400 Cambric Embroidered Sets, at $1 and $1 25, worth $1 75. Also, Veils, Barbes, Coiffures and Lace Sets, at reduced prices. Ladies', Children's and Gents' Handkerchiefs, in great variety of styles and prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions to their
stock of
Irish Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens,
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Doyles,
Huckaback, Damask Towels and Towelings,
American and English Shirtings, Long Cloths,
Table and Piano Covers Blankets,
Domestic and Foreign Flannels, Quilts, &c.
Also,
An extensive assortment of
DOMESTIC BLEACHED GOODS
at popular prices.

IMMENSE ADVANTAGES
TO BE GAINED
BY PURCHASING
RICH LACES and
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At the present
FEARFULLY REDUCED PRICES.
P. S.—We are now opening
NEW SPRING GOODS,
bought at Panic Prices, all of which we intend offering at small advances on cost, in order to effect an early clearing,
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts) No. 429 Broadway.

WHOLESALE BUYERS
will find bargains in
Laces, Embroideries, Lace Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Collars and Sleeves, Setts,
Cambric and Swiss Bands, Edgings,
Insertings, Flouncings, Robes, &c., &c.
Selected with the greatest care, and purchased in the most depressed state of the markets.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 BAREGE ANGLAIS
DOUBLE JUPE ROBES,
(containing 21 and 22 yards each.)
only $2 each, (value $5.)
Also, 300 TWO VOLANTS BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
(very superior quality,)
only $4 each, (value $10.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS, CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. CELGER'S has received her new Spring stock, and is selling beautiful fitting corsets at $1; also, two cases of real Paris patent Werleys, at reduced prices. Corsets and Skirts made to order. Handsome Skirts $1. Old skirts made over or taken in exchange. N. B.—Ladies waited upon at home. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

10 CASES SMALL CHECK POULT DE SOIES, in the various colorings, from 4s. 6d. upwards. A. T. STEWART & CO

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES,
Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY,
Their entire stock of
BAREGE ROBES,
At the following low prices:
Barege Robes at $2, former price $4 50.
Barege Robes at $3, former price $7.
Barege Robes at $4, former price $9 to $10.
Barege Robes at $5, former price $10 to $12.
Barege Robes at $6, former price $13 to $15.
Barege Robes at $7, former price $16 to $17.
Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.
The above reduction is positive.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, &c.,
WILL EXHIBIT
On MONDAY, March 11,
A NEW AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
Selected
EXPRESSLY FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 4,
500 English Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. to $2; 1,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 2s. 6d. to 14s. Also, Medallion Lace Collars and Sets, in great variety.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
GREAT SPRING SALE.
OPENING $28,000 WORTH NEW GOODS, LACES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, STRAW BONNETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY GOODS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
AT KINZEY'S,
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN ENLARGING AND IMPROVING HIS STORES, WILL OPEN HIS GREAT SALE OF SPRING GOODS, ON MONDAY, AT 9 A. M.
PANIC IN HOSIERY.
6,000 Pairs Ladies' English and German Hose, 6c., 8c.
7,500 Pairs Ladies' English and German Hose 10c., 12c.
6,000 Pairs Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Hose, 9c., 11c.
3,600 Pairs Ladies' and Misses' Regular Made, 18c. 25c.
9,000 Pairs Misses' English and German Hose, 6c., 8c.
3,700 Pairs Gents' Cotton Half Hose, 5c., 6c.
3,000 Pairs Gents' Extra Fine Half Hose, 8c.
2,800 Pairs Gents' Three-Thread Half Hose, 9c.
GREAT SACRIFICE IN GLOVES
2,500 Pairs Ladies' Fine Lisle Gloves, 6c.
3,000 Pairs Extra Fine Fancy Cuff Gloves, 12½c.
3,500 Pairs Extra Embroidered Gloves, 12½c.
4,000 Pairs Extra Quality Frilled Tops, 12½c.
2,000 Pairs Fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12½c., 15c.
1,800 Pairs Extra Quality Gauntlets, 18c., 25c.
1,000 Pairs Best French Kid Gloves, 50c.
AT KINZEY'S.
2,500 New Straw Bonnets, 37c., 50c.
3,000 New Straw Bonnets, 63c., 75c.
2,000 Last Season's Bonnets, 6c to 25c.
1,500 New Spring Bonnet Frames, 18c.
GREAT PANIC SALE.
4,100 Yards New Spring Trimming Ribbons, 6c.
3,500 Yards New Spring Bonnet Ribbons, 12c. 15c.
6,000 Yards New Spring Bonnet Ribbons, 18c., 25c.
OPENING, ONE HUNDRED
NEW STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS,
AT KINZEY'S.
Clark's and Willimatic Best Spool Cotton, 3c.
25,000 Spools Excellent Glazed Cotton, 1c.
1,500 Dozen Good Basting Cotton, 6c. dozen.
3,500 Skeins French Working Cotton, 2c.
2,000 Dozen Sewing Silk, 9c. dozen.
6,000 Spools Best Linen Threads, 3c.
20,000 Papers Best Pins, full papers, 3c.
20,000 Papers Best Gold Eyed Needles, 3c.
18,000 Pieces Worsted Shirt Braids, 2c.
3,500 Dozen Black Velvet Buttons, 5c.
2,500 Rolls Fine White Twilled Tapes, 1c.
GREAT SPRING SALE.
5,000 Rich French Lace Barbes, 12c., 18c.
2,000 Pieces Magic Ruffling, 50c.
3,000 Dozen Fine Linen Edgings, 15c. dozen.
2,400 Silk Fancy Lace Veils, 12½c
700 Imitation Honiton Lace Veils, 25c.
500 Rich Chantilly Lace Veils, 37c.
500 Rich French Thread Veils, 63c.
AT KINZEY'S.
2,500 Strips Assorted Worked Flouncings, 6c., 8c.
3,000 Strips Jaconet and Swiss Flouncings, 9c., 12c.
2,500 Strips Jaconet Rich Work, do., 18c. 25c.
3,000 Strips Jaconet, Richer Work, do., 31c., 37c.
1,500 Needle Work Setts, 37c. to $1 50.
30,000 Collars, Auction Lot, Closing at 6c., 12c.
2,000 Ladies' Linen Collars, 6c.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
GENT'S AND LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
3,000 Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 6c., 8c., 10c.
2,000 Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
2,500 Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 20c., 25c 31c.
1,000 Gent's Neck Ties, 6c. 15c., 18c., 25c.
3,000 Hair Nets, all styles, 12c. to 75c.
Opening, Rich Spring Dress Trimmings.
Opening, Rich Spring Dress Buttons.
3,000 Pieces Silk Dress Trimmings 12½c. dozen.
Opening, New Spring Goods of every description.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE, VERY CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY.
6TH-AV., CORNER 14TH ST.
NOW OPENING—
FULL LINE RIBBONS for SPRING TRADE.
FULL LINE VELVET RIBBONS, best quality.
FULL LINE SATIN and TAFFETA RIBBONS, all qualities; Cord edge, Pearl edge, &c.
JOB LOTS in FANCY SPRING RIBBONS, from Auction.
1,000 Pieces 1s. a yard, worth 3s.
1,000 Pieces 2s. a yard, worth 4s.
FULL LINE finest quality FRENCH FLOWERS, imported.
FULL LINE HEAD-DRESSES,
DRESS CAPS,
BRIDAL VEILS RUCHES, TABS, &c.
General Stock of MILLINERY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES!!
JOB LOTS—10,000 yds. CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS, much under price.
10,000 EMB. MUSLIN and CAMBRIC COLLARS from auction,
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10s. very much under price.
FULL LINE VALENCIENNES LACES,
REAL CROTCHET EDGINGS,
SMYRNA LACES,
PILLOW CASE LACES,
MANTILLA FLOUNCING LACES, LACE VEILS,
MANTILLA CENTRES, &c.
FULL LINE PARASOLS, entire new styles.
MADE UP GOODS!!
Full Stock Ladies' and Misses'
Skirts, Drawers, Chemise, Night Dresses, Sacks, Zouave Jackets, Caps, Capes, Corsets, Infants' Cloaks, Children's Dresses, Aprons, Hoop Skirts, &c., at very low prices.
Full Stock YANKEE NOTIONS.
Braids, Brushes, Soaps, &c.
BEST AMERICAN PINS, 3 cts. a paper.
BEST SPOOL COTTON, 44 cts. a dozen.
BEST NEEDLES, 4 cts. a paper.
JOB LOTS—1,000 dozen Linen Napkins, $1 a dozen.
JOB LOT—1,000 doz. Linen Doylies, 50 cts. a dozen.
JOB LOTS—500 pcs. Jaconet good qual., 10 cts. a yard.
JOB LOTS—500 pieces better Jaconet, 1s., worth 20 cts.
Full line Towels, very cheap
Full line Swiss Muslins, Book do.
Tarletans, Bishop Lawns, Fine Flannels
Linens, Linen Bosoms,
Dotted Muslins, Draperies, &c.
Great Sale of Hosiery continued during the week, bought at the recent Auction Sales, much under cost of importation
19,000 pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose at 6¼ cts. a pair.
10,000 pairs at 10 cts.
10,000 pairs at 13 cts.
10,000 pairs at 15 cts.
6,000 pairs at 18 cts. 6,000 pairs at 21 cts.
6,000 pairs at 2s.
The cheapest lot of Hosiery in New-York.
JOB LOTS in Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
JOB LOTS in Gents' Cotton Half Hose.
FULL LINE English Hosiery. Gents' Ladies' and Misses' MERINO and GAUZE MERINO VESTS.
The cheapest line of Ladies' and Gents'
Hem stitch, colored bordered and tape bordered
Linen Hdkfs. in the city.
N. B.—We sell the best Ladies Kid Gloves in the city, our own importation, for 63 cts. a pair.
R. H. MACY, corner 6th av. and 14th-st.

W. R. BABCOCK,
(Late BABCOCK & POMEROY,)
NO. 326 BROADWAY.
New Spring stock imported expressly for Merchant Tailors and retail Clothiers Trade,
Newest styles Paris Cassimeres.
Newest styles English Cassimeres.
Newest styles French and English Coatings.
Extra Rich Paris Vestings.
Extra Rich Paris Marseilles Vestings.
Extra Rich English Vestings—various fabrics.
London Shrunk Drillings.
Paris Drillings—entirely new styles.
Satin de Chines and other fine Linings.
New styles American Cassimeres.
Together with Cloths, Doeskins, and Velvets, as usual.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
ALSO,
The desirable stock of the late firm of BABCOCK & POMEROY (dissolved by the death of Mr. G. A. Pomeroy) will be offered at very low prices, for cash or approved short paper.

WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
viz.:
Merrimac, Sprague's, Pacific,
Donnels and other choice makers of Prints,
Manchester and Pacific Delaines and Challies,
Also, a great variety of the choicest
POPULAR STYLES OF
7-8, 4-4, 5 4, 6-4, 8 4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4
Brown and Bleached Cottons,
Denims Jeans, Ticks, Shirtings, &c.,
For sale at the very lowest market prices, for cash or approved six months' credit.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 ONE FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES, CHINTZ COLORS,
only $5 each.
Also,
500 RICH CHINTZ AND SIMPLE COLORED ORGANDIE ROBES, IN
TWO, THREE, SEVEN AND NINE SOLANTS,
$5 each, (value $10.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
300 PIECES VERY HEAVY CHENE POULT DE SOIES, PARIS QUALITY,
AT $1 PER YARD—VALUE $1 75.
Also,
200 PIECES, DITTO, DITTO,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD—VALUE $1 25.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, on 12½c.: choice colors received; Shetland Wool, Saxony yarns, Thread and Needle goods Dress Linings and Trimmings, at No. 1,109 Broadway between 24th and 25th-sts., block above 5th-av. Hotel.
SHEPHERD, (late Orr & Shepherd.)

500 PIECES SPRING DELAINES, NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,
only 12½ cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
These goods have been selected with great care for the City trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
NEW CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, &c., &c.
including
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS NEWEST PATTERNS,
TAPESTRIES, VELVETS and BRUSSELS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING, AT RETAIL,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING:
600 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, at 8c. per yard.
400 pieces rich printed De Laines, from 12½c. to 15c. per yard—usual price from 20c to 25c.
750 pieces bleached Shirtings, from 6c. to 11c. per yard.
700 pieces fine Irish Linen, at 20c. per yard, and upwards.
800 dozen Damask Napkins, at $1 per dozen, and upwards.
670 Damask Table Cloths, at $1 each, and upwards.
1,800 pieces Plain, Plaid and Figured Cambric, Nainsook, Jaconet, Mull and Swiss Muslins and Brilliants, at and under cost.
150 pieces Cotton and Wool and All-Wool Flannels, at 12½c. per yard, and upwards.
600 dozen best quality Paris Kid Gloves, at 75c. per pair
7,000 dozen Cotton, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Stockings, at $1 per dozen, and upwards.
SILK HOSIERY IN GREAT VARIETY,
At a great sacrifice on cost.
UNDER GARMENTS IN EVERY VARIETY,
At a great sacrifice.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At greatly reduced prices.
COLORED SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY,
At 40c. per yard, and upwards.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
At a great reduction.
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS,
At a great reduction on cost.
A FEW ANTIQUE CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
From $30 to $40, worth from $100 to $150 each.
BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, PLAID, and other SHAWLS, at a great sacrifice.
MOURNING GOODS, GREATLY REDUCED.
2,000 yards PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS, at 18¾c.—usual price, 30c.
8,000 yards PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 20c.—usual price 40c.
6,000 yards best quality CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 37½c. per yard—usual price 65c.
500 rich ORGANDIE ROBES, $2 50 per Robe, and upwards—
VERY ELEGANT and DESIRABLE STYLES.
1,000 BAREGE ROBES—very choice styles—AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
GRENADINES BY THE YARD, AND GRENADINE ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY,
At a great sacrifice on cost
100 pieces BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 10c. per yard—worth 18¾ cents.
450 pieces SUMMER POPLINS, at 10c. per yard.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c.,
At a great reduction.
ALSO,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MARCH 11,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
A great variety of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGE ANGLAIS, SILKS, &c., &c.
Not before exhibited.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
BEEKMAN & CO, No. 473 Broadway,
will offer, THIS MORNING,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
below cost of importation,
several invoices of ELEGANT NEW SPRING SILKS.

R. H. MACY,
6TH-AVENUE, COR. 14TH-ST.
NOW OPENING—
1,000 DOZEN
HIS SPRING IMPORTATION
LADIES FRENCH KID GLOVES,
63 cents a pair,
WARRANTED as GOOD as any Kid Glove IMPORTED.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
SCARFS &c., &c.,
In every variety of color, quality and price.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY, OWNING A FIRST-class house in an unexceptionable neighborhood in Brooklyn, wishes to obtain three or four gentlemen as boarders, to whom a comfortable home will be assured. Best references given and required. Address Mrs. S. G. H., Post-office, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address. Dr THIERS, No. 62 6th av., N. Y.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OF quiet habits desiring a home in a family where they will be made comfortable, and at a reasonable price, will call at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st. Do not call without references.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR with a side-room connected; also, a room on third floor; two or three gentlemen could find here an agreeable home in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 146 West 26th-st., high stoop. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE YOUNG GENtleman (or two, if willing to room together) can have a front room, with breakfast and tea, (dinner on Sundays,) in a private family where there are no other boarders, and where they can have all the comforts of a home; terms moderate; convenient to cars and ferries. Address F. G. N., Box No. 2,972 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, at No 121 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Henry sts. No children taken. Hot and cold water in the rooms. Near South and Wall-st. Ferries.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodations for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN A strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated, at No. 109 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter for which $15 per week will be paid, including fire and gas; two rooms furnished will be required; location between 21 and 6th aves., and 8th to 24th sts. Address A. B W., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY, WHO OWN A HOUSE, with the modern improvements, and therefore are exempt from moving wish to let several neat and genteelly furnished rooms with board. Inquire at No. 242 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

A ROOM TO LET TO A LADY WHO EXPECTS to become a mother, where the most maternal care will be taken of her, and the best medical treatment. Apply at No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal-st., New-York.

NOS. 11 AND 13 MURRAY HILL PARKS. Most desirable rooms on the first, third and fourth stories to rent, with full board, for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen, who wish a pleasant location for Summer.

GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN PARTIAL board with first-class accommodations at No. 73 State-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. and South Ferries.

TO LET—A SMALL BED-ROOM, SECOND STORY, front, with gas and water-fixtures, at No. 332 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDItion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. MILLS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, IN BROADWAY a roll of bills amounting to about $140. A liberal reward will be paid for its return. Inquire of CHESTER DRIGGS No. 681 Broadway.

WATCH LOST.—$15 REWARD WILL BE PAID for a SMALL GOLD WATCH, CHAIN and ORNAMENTS, lost in the street; watch has blue enamel back, with a colored engraving. Apply at No. 30 West 24th-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowles—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6,
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headach in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11. 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Prof. Anderson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richelieu.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Love's Sacrifice—The Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Cook of the Walk—The Lottery Ticket—Simon Jennings.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Gitanelli—Curiosities at all Hours.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the Times to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request Advertisers to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. ived later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches this morning are highly important, and indicate that the question of reinforcing Forts Sumpter and Pickens will soon be decided. Indeed, so far as Fort Sumpter is concerned, it may have been decided already. One dispatch states that there is a strong probability that an evacuation will soon take place, while the general character of all our intelligence relative to the subject leads us to the conclusion that some definite action may be expected immediately. The question has no doubt been anxiously discussed, and the opinions of prominent military men have been sought, with a view or arriving at a proper determination. Gen. Scott is understood to hold the opinion that reinforcements could not now be thrown into Sumpter without an immense loss of life, and that the military and naval force at the immediate command of the Government would not be sufficient to accomplish that object. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that an attempt to reinforce that or any other garrison would have the effect of concentrating the sentiment of the South against the Government, it is the general impression in Washington that all the troops will be withdrawn, with the exception of a Corporal and two men, who will be left in charge, with the American flag flying; still leaving the South Carolinians the task of "capturing" the fort, which they will then probably have force sufficient to do. It is the belief among Southern conservative men that such a course would prove the death-blow of secession.

Dispatches from Army officers in Texas state that the treachery of Gen. Twiggs has demoralized the United States forces in that State, and that Col. Waite had endeavored in vain to reorganize and concentrate them. Much of the Government property seized by the State authorities had been carried off by various parties. The troops were without adequate supplies. Capt. Hill was still at Fort Brown, and a collision was anticipated.

The New-York appointments are believed to have been nearly all determined upon, and include Hiram Barney for the Collectorship, James Watson Webb for Naval Officer, Abram Wakeman for Surveyor of the Port, Joseph Hoxie for Postmaster, and Gen. Nye for U. S. Marshal. The appointments for this City, it is expected, will all be made simultaneously.

In the Missouri Convention, Saturday, the Committee on Federal relations presented its report, setting forth the relative position of Missouri and the evils of which the South complains, without threatening either the North or the South, pointing out what are deemed the errors of both sections, and concluding with a series of resolutions declaring for the Union, urging the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise, favoring a Convention to propose amendments to the United States Constitution, deprecating all action by the Federal Government or seceded States calculated to bring on a conflict, and providing for the reassembling of the Convention at Jefferson City on the third Monday in December, or earlier, if necessary. The report was made the special order for Monday, and notice was given that a minority report would then be presented.

Four reports from the Committee on Federal Relations, in the Virginia Convention, were submitted on Saturday. The majority report recommends, in part, a conference of the Border States, and opposes coercion. One minority report gives a list of the demands of the South, and requests the States to give answer by October next, and meantime preserve the peace. Another recommends the passage of an act of Secession, and the last declares that the Government must immediately give the Southern people a full constitutional assurance of their safety in the Union, and is for the appointment of Commissioners to proceed to Montgomery.

We learn from Montgomery that the report relative to the appointment of Commissioners by the Southern "Congress" to proceed to the European Courts, was premature. It is now stated that no such move will be made until the result of the expected conference at Washington shall have been known. The permanent Constitution of the C. S. A. is expected to be reported to the "Congress" to-day.

Two European steamers have arrived since our last issue—the *Niagara* at Halifax, from Liverpool on the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th ult., and the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, from Galway on the 26th—which bring advices four days later than were received by the *North Briton* at Portland. There is, however, very little political news of interest. A bill had been introduced in the Italian Parliament creating Victor Emanuel King of Italy. The case of the fugitive slave Anderson had been again before the British Government. The Government denied the charge of invading the rights of the Canadian Government, and stated that the Governor-General had been instructed to consult legal advisers before taking action on the writ of *habeas corpus*. There had been a slight advance in cotton. From our files by the *North Briton*, which reached this City yesterday, we extract various matters of interest and importance.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. Kennedy, left this port on Saturday noon, for Queenstown and Liverpool with the mails, 24 cabin and 112 steerage passengers.

The Pony Express brings us later news from the Pacific. The steamer *St. Louis* had sailed from San Francisco on the 21st ult. for Panama, with $994,000 and 150 passengers. Washington's Birthday was generally observed in California, and 20,000 people attended a Union meeting in San Francisco in the evening, at which speeches were made and resolutions in favor of clinging to the Union under all circumstances were adopted enthusiastically. James A. McDougal had been nominated for United States Senator by a portion of the Douglas Democrats, and it was expected that the Republicans would support him.

We have advices from Havana to the afternoon of the 5th, by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at this port. The United States steamers *Pocahontas* and *Powhatan* were in the harbor coaling. The reception to be given to Prince Alfred, of England, was engrossing public attention, and great preparations for the event were being made by the Habaneros. Under a speculative demand the sugar market had somewhat revived, though quotations remained unchanged. Molasses continued dull. Freights were active and improving.

The celebrated Sloo Mexican grant is likely again to occupy the attention of Government, according to our dispatches from Washington. The assignees of Albert G. Sloo on Friday last filed in the State Department a statement of all the circumstances attending and following the grant, which was repudiated by President Comonfort. The memorialists estimate the damages to Sloo at $10,000,000, and ask Government to bring the matter to the attention of the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs

Among the bills reported favorably in the New-York State Senate, Saturday, were an act to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company; another to incorporate the New-York Veteran Scott Life Guard; another to establish a parade ground in Brooklyn; another exempting the New-York Academy of Music from taxation, and the New-York Metropolitan Health District bills. The bill to regulate removals from office was reported for consideration by a majority of the Committee. Among those reported adversely was the bill relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court. A bill was introduced, authorizing the extension of the streets in this City between West Twenty-fourth and West Thirty-fifth streets. Bills were passed authorizing charitable institutions to lease or sell real estate; authorizing the procuring of suitable places to hold the Courts in this City. The Senate refused to recommit the bill to reduce the fare on the New-York City Railroads, and it was moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole. In the Assembly, bills creating a Board of three Engineers to examine and license all engineers, and to incorporate the Metropolitan Ice Company, were reported. The bill to regulate the sale of fruit in this City was reported adversely and the report was agreed to. The bill to amend the Central Park Act was reported favorably.

A large meeting of Germans was held, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to advocate the observance of the Sabbath, and to protest against the repeal of the Sunday laws. Mr. Gustav. Schwab acted as President, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by the President, by Dr. Stohlmann, Mr. Cook, Prof. Ranschebussh, of Rochester, and Prof. Hitchcock, of this City. Resolutions in favor of a Christian observance of the Sabbath, and against the repeal of the Sunday laws, were unanimously adopted.

The Stock Market on Saturday left off dull, the dealings through the day manifesting less spirit than on Friday, and prices about ¼ ⅌ cent. lower on the Railways. No change in Money or Bills on London.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business. Flour was inactive and a shade lower. The demand for Wheat was fair, but prices were irregular. Corn attracted less attention. Provisions, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Fish, Candles and Tallow were lightly dealt in. The principal sales of Coffee were 3,700 bags Rio, at auction, at 11¼c.@13⅝c. ⅌ lb. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Sugars and Whisky. Freights were dull, with 363 vessels of all classes in port.

The Republicans and the Union.

Hon. H. J. Raymond: I have read with some care the report of your remarks at the meeting of the Republican Club, Feb. 26, 1861, as published in the New-York Times, of the 1st inst., and suppose that they indicate truthfully your personal views in relation to our national affairs.

In the course of your remarks you very kindly invite your hearers to "indicate any point, either of act or argument, in which they have doubts, and it will give you pleasure to make such explanations as the case may require." Will you have the goodness to extend the same privilege to an old friend, who is a constant reader of the Times, and who has a high regard for your political opinions, and who also feels that he has quite as much at stake as either yourself or any of your hearers on that occasion can have, in the peace and prosperity of the country, and the perpetuity of our Government.

You say: "All will agree that the Republican Party should take such a position, and adopt such a policy, so far as this issue is concerned, as will, *without any sacrifice of principle*, rally to its standard the Union men of the whole country,"—and similar language is repeatedly used in your remarks.

Will you be good enough to state what you regard to be the present distinctive *principles* of the Republican Party, which cannot be sacrificed for the Union—and also (if, as I had supposed, the principles heretofore avowed by that party have been the means through its success of dissolving the Union,) how you now propose, "without any sacrifice of principle" to satisfy any portion of the South, and thus restore and preserve the Union.

While the most conservative of the Border Slave States appear to be unanimous in their determination to join the Southern Confederacy at once, unless some concessions are made by the Republican Party; or, in case, any force is used by the General Government, either in reclaiming, or protecting the Government property in that locality; are you quite confident that your recommendations "to sacrifice no principle," "to hang these Southern traitors whenever you can catch them"—"to see South Carolina sunk a thousand fathoms deep before giving up Fort Sumpter"—to assent to a compromise "simply because we get a great deal more than we give"—will prove effectual in conciliating the Border States, or reclaiming the Gulf States, and enabling us "to hand them all down to our children, untrammeled and unimpaired."

You say "you would do by the Gulf States as the Quaker did to his enemy—'Friend,' said he, 'I'll not strike thee, but I'll *hold thee uneasy*.' Do you recollect how long the Quaker thus held his enemy before he made of him a good and faithful *friend?*

There are one or two other questions to which I would like your deliberate answer, because I believe them to be questions which the people, as well as the Government, must decide very soon. Is the *peaceful* restoration and preservation of the Union of sufficient importance to justify the Republican Party in the suspension, or even the abandonment of so much of its peculiar theories, or *principles*, as may be necessary to accomplish the object? And, if not, will the advantages of its restoration and preservation, *at the point of the bayonet*, and by means of a *devastating war*, be sufficient to justify the resort to such measures by the General Government?

These are questions of the gravest import, and will, I trust, receive that candid and statesmanlike consideration, which you are so well qualified to give them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

New-York, March 4, 1861. S. SEYMOUR.

Mr. Seymour's inquiries have accidentally remained unanswered longer than we intended. If he will bear in mind that the speech to which he refers was made on the spur of the moment, and mainly in reply to queries and very emphatic objections from an audience decidedly opposed to anything like concession or conciliation towards the South, he will be less inclined, perhaps, to lay stress upon mere phrases and forms of speech. Without entering, therefore, into any detailed vindication of every sentence or syllable of those remarks, it will give us great pleasure to respond to his general inquiry concerning the relations of the Republican Party to the Union, and the steps it can take for its preservation, without any surrender of principle.

The position of the Republican Party from the outset has been purely *defensive*. It was organized to resist aggression,—to prevent the consummation of a threatened evil,—*to preserve the Federal Government from falling permanently under the control of the Slaveholding interest*. The Address adopted at its first National Convention, at Pittsburgh, set this forth, as the great danger which menaced the country, and summoned the people to organize for the purpose of averting it. It traced the historical progress of the movement step by step, pointing out the successive measures by which the Slaveholding interest had aimed at the accomplishment of that object,—setting forth the degree of success by which those efforts had been attended, and demonstrating the absolute necessity of a general and energetic effort on the part of the people, in order to preserve the Government of the Union from falling permanently and completely under the control of that interest.

"The slaveholding interest"—said that Address—"cannot be made permanently paramount in the General Government, without involving consequences fatal to free institutions. We acknowledge that it is large and powerful; that in the States where it exists it is entitled, under the Constitution, like all other local interests, to immunity from the interference of the General Government, and that it must necessarily exercise, through its representatives, a considerable share of political power. But there is nothing in its position, as there is certainly nothing in its character, to sustain the supremacy which it seeks to establish. There is not a State in the Union in which the slaveholders number *one-tenth* part of the free white population—nor in the aggregate do they number *one-fiftieth* part of the white population of the United States. The annual productions of the other classes in the Union far exceed the total value of all the slaves. To say nothing, therefore, of the questions of natural justice, and of the political economy which Slavery involves, neither its magnitude nor the numbers of those by whom it is represented, entitle it to *one-tenth* part of the political powers conferred upon the Federal Government by the Constitution. Yet we see it seeking, and at this moment wielding, all the functions of Government—executive, legislative and judicial—and using them for the augmentation of its powers and the establishment of its ascendency. *From this ascendency, the principles of the Constitution, the rights of the several States, the safety of the Union, and the welfare of the people of the United States demand that it should be dislodged.*"

That, therefore, was the object for which the Republican Party was organized,—the cardinal principle upon which it rested. Its specific aim was to dislodge the slaveholding interest from the ascendency it had acquired over the Federal Government, and to render it forever impossible for it to regain that supremacy. The question of Slavery in the Territories came in as a very important incident of the general contest, because it was in the Territories that Slavery was making its final struggle against the tendencies of population and time in the States, and it was there, therefore, that the issue must be decided. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the signal for the final contest by which Slavery hoped to confirm and make perpetual the control it then exercised over the Government of the Union. That repeal was, therefore, also the signal for the array of the army of *resistance*,—and gave birth instantly to the Republican Party. The battle of the Territories was fought substantially by the people of the Territories themselves,—sustained and backed up by the Republican Party of the Union. But for that party, and the tremendous vote which it cast in 1856, the Slave power, backed by the Federal Government, would have overborne the people of Kansas, and the Territories would have been held by Slavery. That vote, however, opened the eyes and startled the souls of the Democracy of the North,—threw Douglas and his friends substantially into the ranks of the army of resistance, led to the defeat of the Lecompton Constitution, and thus *repulsed*, finally and forever, the attempt of the Slave power to seize the Territories and make them the nurseries of new Slave States.

This was the result, directly and indirectly, of the Republican demonstration in 1856. It settled the Territorial question forever. It prevented the *increase* of the power of Slavery over the Federal Government;—but it did not dislodge it from the ascendency it had already acquired. All departments of the Government were still subject to its control. All the powers of the Government were wielded for its advantage. Approval of Slavery was exacted of every citizen as a condition of holding office. Our representation abroad was mainly a representation of Slavery. And so, in all departments and in all directions, in legislative, judicial and executive action, in the Free States as well as in the Slave States, abroad as well as at home, at all times, and over all interests and all opinions, Slavery exerted a degree of authority out of all proportion to its legitimate influence, and the continuance of which was incompatible with the honor and well-being of the United States.

It remained, therefore, for the Republican Party to complete its task by putting an end to that ascendency,—by dislodging the Slaveholding interest from the supremacy which it had acquired over the General Government. *That has been accomplished in the election of Mr. Lincoln.* Slavery is no longer the dominant, the controlling, the supreme interest in the affairs of the Government of the United States. That battle has been fought and *lost* by the Slave Power,—just as the Territorial battle had been fought and lost before. The enemy has been repelled;—the usurper has been dislodged, and the citadel remains in the hands of those who resisted his continued ascendency.

Perhaps Mr. Seymour may infer from this historical statement of our recent political contests, what principles those are which the Republicans cannot surrender. They cannot consent that Slavery shall again become the paramount interest in the Union, even for the sake of preserving the Union. They cannot assent to any action on the part of the Government which shall restore this interest to its old ascendency,—unless it wins that renewed ascendency by a fair vote of the people at the ballot-boxes of the Union; in that event, as a matter of course, the Republicans would submit, until they could reverse the verdict on a subsequent appeal. And to make this somewhat more specific, they cannot assent to any action on the part of the Government, even for the sake of the Union, which shall embody a *Constitutional recognition of slaves as property*, in the same sense, and to the same extent as horses or cattle are property,—either in the Federal Territories or in any States of which the local law does not thus regard them. This was one reason why they could not, and would not, accept what was called the Crittenden Compromise.

Mr. Seymour asks how we expect the Administration to conciliate the Border States, without any sacrifice of principle. By simply doing what would be its duty, in any case, whether the Union was in danger or not,—guaranteeing their rights, respecting their opinions, so far as they are loyal to the Union, and removing all the relics of the recent fight. Of the Territorial controversy, only the fag-end is left in New-Mexico;—and while, if kept alive, it is just enough to irritate and excite both the contending parties, it is not of the slightest practical importance to either. Without any reference, then, to the dangers of disunion, it would be wise in the Administration to settle that question,—to get it out of the way at once and forever,—in order that it may give needed attention to other interests. If that had been done by Congress at its late session, we believe President Lincoln's Inaugural embodies everything else which would have been needed to "conciliate the Border States" and in due time create a Union Party in all the most important of the Gulf States, and thus prepare the way for the restoration of the Union. We have faith that it will do this yet; and we only regret that Mr. Lincoln's path towards this consummation had not been made somewhat smoother, by action which Congress might have taken without any sacrifice either of principle or of any substantial interest.

Mr. Seymour will see from this, we trust, that we do not think it necessary for the Republicans to sacrifice any principle in order to restore the Union. They can do it without any such sacrifice, if they only act with discretion and cool moderation, instead of yielding to the impulses of a very just and natural resentment against men who would destroy the Government simply because they have lost their long-enjoyed but unjust domination over it. The Republicans have won their battle: they have driven off the enemy, and are themselves encamped on the field. All they have to do is to *stand still*. The fruits of the victory are in their hands. They have won all they ever sought to win. The object of their organization has been accomplished,—and it now becomes them to act with a wise and prudent sagacity for the future, rather than fight over again battles they have already won, or spend their time and strength in disputes concerning shadows, when the substance is already in their grasp.

The Italian Parliament.

The opening of the first national Italian Parliament at Turin, on the 18th of the past month, marks a new division of the magnificent epic which the regeneration of Italy has given to History. The glorious episode of heroism and devotion which centres around the career of Garibaldi has come to a close. Italy now enters on a new era—that of reconstructive statesmanship.

The circumstances under which the Italian Parliament has assembled may well vie in novelty and interest with the most memorable of historic events. Twenty-two millions of the Italian people now, for the first time, legally and constitutionally represented by a Parliament of their best and wisest citizens, are to make known their feelings and interests, their wishes and wants. Italy is now in that interesting and critical condition when all the elements of her political and social life are in a state of solution—free to take any shape: through her Parliament she now begins to mold her future history. It is the privilege of few generations to assist at so grand a spectacle as the resurrection of a people and the birth of a new State into the Commonwealth of Nations, and it would be a loss that it should pass by without our intelligence and our sympathy.

That the demands of the situation have full recognition from the Sardinian Cabinet, is manifest from the impressive speech with which Victor Emanuel opened the Chambers. "My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is as wise to *wait* at the right time as it is to *dare* at the right time." The evident construction of this is, that there will be no campaign against Austria this Spring. This assurance would indeed hold by a very slight tenure were he calculating without that audacious spirit who first roused the fires of revolution. But the calm of Caprera has put many things in a very different light from that which they wore four months ago, and Garibaldi has tacitly renounced his March programme. On the occasion of a recent visit to Victor Emanuel, he is reported to have declared that he but wished to fight under his orders, and by his side, when the time should come. This is not the first manifestation of that antique abnegation which has stamped Garibaldi the purest of patriots, and earned for his immortal name the laurels of mankind.

Meantime the real work for Italy begins: to create, through administrative reorganization, a genuine national organism. On the threshhold there stands the need of the consolidation of the various States of the Italian Peninsula into one homogeneous Kingdom. During the past fifteen months numerous annexations have taken place; but annexation is not assimilation, and it is this alone that can make a compact nation out of a series of hitherto divided and rival States. On the basis of a constitutional organization it remains to establish a series of administrative reforms, to create finances, an army and navy, railways, schools, and to arouse to moral consciousness a population degraded by the vices and the incapacity generated by centuries of servitude.

Difficult though the task of the Italian Government be, its hopelessness has been exaggerated by unfriendly observers. If centuries of the vilest misgovernment have failed to utterly demoralize Sicily and Naples, it simply proves that social corruption, like disease in the body, is really self-limiting. Besides, in respect of that which was supposed to put insuperable barriers to any organic union—namely, ancient municipal and social antipathies—recent events have proved how feeble are all such reasonings in the face of an overpowering and inspiring sentiment. The cities of the Æmilia, having exchanged congratulations with their Lombard rivals, are constructing railways, engaging actively in commerce, and entering on a new career of prosperity. The populace of Naples is steadily unlearning the lessons of a century of despotism, and Sicily even, with her supposed inveterate susceptibilities, has spontaneously exchanged her title-deeds for the common charter.

A further retrospect entirely justifies this view. That movement which, as by a species of social gravitation, has grouped the divers States of Italy around a common centre, is not the mere product of the necessity of the moment—it is the expression of a profound national aspiration long latent. The history of the Peninsula is one continuous narrative of the translation of the idea of Italian unity into fact. The stirring conception of one single prosperous, powerful State, which was many years since adopted by Mazzini as his revolutionary war-cry, and which Garibaldi has succeeded in erecting almost into a religion, is no mere sudden popular chimera. It took its origin in the breasts of the most national poets and the most sagacious statesmen. It has been the imagination and the hope of all the noblest minds of Italy for centuries. Long the idea of the *élite*, by those slow, marvelous and inexplicable processes which mark the growth of popular sentiments it percolated through all the strata of society, piercing the solid blocks of ignorance and imbecility, and it has been reserved for our own time to see this vivifying sentiment of national life, unity and independence, become the passion of the multitude, and, penetrating to the inmost hearts of those demoralized and servile masses, work a regeneration and elevation of which a few years ago the most sanguine did not dare to dream.

The successful experiment of Italian self-government will compel us to give up what is more than a sentiment—a prejudice. Few prepossessions have had a stronger hold on the Anglo-Saxon mind than the belief that Italy was incapable of constitutional government. All manner of ethnological and historical arguments were invoked to prove that all the political vices—fickleness, cowardice, jealousy, insubordination—were the eternal attributes of the Italian race. Meantime, the practical comment on this silly dogmatism is, that the Italian people have within the past two years accomplished a political and a social revolution—hedged round with every complication that could embarrass success—with a spirit that may well shame the treason and anarchy which the normal development of a political principle has brought about in our Anglo-Saxon United States.

An Envoy.—The Scotch Harlequin of the *Herald* is very anxious that foreigners should be sent to represent this country abroad. He tried to seduce Buchanan into the same opinion,—but failed so far as his own case was concerned. We don't think he will be any more successful with Lincoln. Scotch caps are well enough in their way;—bare legs will do, when not too badly scarred with the horsewhip;—and the Scotch fiddle is entertaining for those who like it. But in spite of all this, our neighbor will scarcely figure at the court of Sardinia, now that his "poor old friend" Buchanan (as he has already begun to call him,) is out of power. It is true, as he says, that some of these foreigners are great nuisances at home—but that is no reason why we should inflict them on nations with which we are at peace. It might do well enough to send Bennett Special Envoy to South Carolina, especially if we wish to render the war with her perpetual;—but such a proceeding towards any power that has insulted us less grossly, would be intolerable.

A New Light in Literature.—The Vicksburgh *Whig*, in eulogizing Hon. Jere Clemens, on the strength of his appointment to the position of Major General of the Army of Alabama, goes through the usual motions incident to the promotion of Alabama Majors, including of course a liberal sprinkling of the adjectives incident to wonderful men of war. But the *Whig*, rising from height to height of eulogy, concludes by informing us that the illustrious promoted, "holds a high place among American *literati*."

Here we halt, and in the impressive words of popular song, summon our cotemporary to hold his horses! We are quite willing that our Southern brethren of the pen should share with us our language, and exhaust our synonyms to an enormous extent. But when they claim Jere Clemens as holding a high place among *American literati*, we respectfull cry "Speak for yourselves! *South* American *literati*," gentlemen, as much as you will. Cotton-wool *literati*, if you prefer it. *Scelerati*, if the word please you better. Exalt Clemens, if you like, as an ornament to the literature of Vicksburg. But have the kindness to remember that we non-seceders have some strong claim to the word "American," and that there are certain gentlemen named Bryant, Holmes, Longfellow and others, in whose constellation the star of Clemens has not as yet shone. We allow you to steal from Northern literature to garnish your independent speeches, but we can not allow you to add to it. Keep Clemens; you may need him—we do not.

Secession not Contented.—The Provisional President of the C. S. A. does not seem destined to repose upon a bed of roses. His veto of the Act passed by the Southern Congress, reducing the offence of Slave-trading from the rank of piracy, punishable with death, to the grade of a simple misdemeanor, has drawn down on the head of Jefferson Davis the severe and violent denunciations of the more rabid Fire-eaters. They begin to suspect that even *he* may not be "true to the South," according to their standard of trueness; while two of his Cabinet officers, Secretaries Toombs and Mallory, are openly proclaimed to be unsafe men to be intrusted with the guidance of Cottondom's future. The report of Secretary Toombs in favor of continuing the U. S. Tariff of 1857 as the Tariff of the C. S. A., "will raise," we are told, "strong opposition and intense disgust;" while Secretary Mallory is held up to fire-eating odium as one "opposed to the cause of secession," and who "could not get more than one vote in the Legislature of Florida for any position whatever." Davis, Stephens, Mallory and Meminger, all suspected of being "reconstructionists," and Toombs declared to be creating opposition and "intense disgust" by his anti-free-trade policy,—the South Carolina patriots must soon begin to realize that their stepping out of the Union has not been an unqualified blessing.

Needless Grief.—The *Tribune* commits a very ferocious assault upon Senator Douglas for sustaining President Lincoln's Inaugural, and supporting the Union in general. We really do not see any adequate motive for this attack. Certainly Mr. Douglas has not damaged the Inaugural in the least, and even if he does aid in saving the Union, there is no malice towards the *Tribune* in the act.

Our neighbor, we suspect, has some fears lest the Republican Party should turn out to be a Union Party,—and become inconveniently large by accessions of Union men from other quarters. He had a convulsion, not long ago, over a rumor that John Bell was about to join the Union Administration, and Mr. Seward's zealous devotion to the Union has kept him in a chronic spasm of alarm and vexation. Douglas' accession caps the climax of his indignant sorrows. We beg him to be comforted. The Republican Party has never been considered a strictly close-communion corporation, and has thriven considerably hitherto on accessions from all quarters. We are inclined to think it has vitality enough to survive the support even of Senator Douglas.

Important from Mexico—A French Blockade.—The *Alta California*, of Feb. 6, has this important paragraph:

"Advices have been received by the Overland Mail, from Mazatlan, stating that the French man-of-war *Serieuse*, had strictly blockaded the ports of Mazatlan and San Blas. Two Mexican war schooners, which had been captured by the French vessel, are supposed to be used by the French commander in enforcing the blockade. The sum of $10,000 is demanded in settlement of an old claim, and the letters indicate a determination on the part of the French commander not to raise the siege until the sum is paid. It is supposed the merchants of those ports will have to pay the amount if the Government does not. The house through which we obtain this news suppose that the blockade is detaining a vessel of their own, now considerably over due."

This is the only information concerning this movement which we have yet received. This blockade may lead to very important results.

Death of Eugene Scribe.

The most prolific, versatile and popular playwright of France, Eugene Scribe, has just died, in Paris, at the ripe age of 71. Less a dramatist than a manufacturer of comedies, vaudevilles and opera librettos, Scribe produced, in the fifty years of his professional life, more material for the theatrical amusement of France, and all the rest of the world, than any ten others in his line of business; for with him it was a mere business—its operation mechanical, and its object money. More than four hundred plays are ascribed to his pen, and for the concoction of these he had a veritable factory, where he employed the services of such journeymen and apprentices as in France are elegantly denominated *collaborateurs*; indeed, this collaborating system was inaugurated by Scribe, and Alexandre Dumas owes him a monument. Among the clever workmen in this great playmaker's shop were such handy fellows as Cassimir Delavigne, Mellesville, Brazier, Carmouche, Dupin, Varner and Bayard. Each had his specialty—this for the idea, that for the plot, another for the dialogue, still another for the verses—so that a vaudeville, such as should set all Paris in a roar, in passing through the pens of these gentlemen, went through almost as many processes as a pin. Then there was the incalculable Scribe, full of expertness and industry, overseeing all, directing all, adding here a quaint character, there a bewildering situation, in another place a sparkling epigram—all point and surprise; and the end that crowned the work was the honesty (for which M. Dumas, the elder, will not venture to dedicate a monument to him) of attaching, beside his own signature, the name of his principal *collaborateur*.

Scribe was the son of a silk merchant, at the sign of the *Black Cat*, in the Rue St. Denis, and his worthy father fondly dedicated him for an advocate; but the freedom of a Parisian student's life, and his passion for vaudevilles and "varieties," soon beguiled him from the dry walks of Law. Next he must be an author; and so, from 1811 to 1815, we find him the hero of a series of magnificent failures—a true advantage to one so "opinionated" as to ascribe his damning to any incapacity or blunder but his own. Hence, perhaps, the famous successes that followed; for the fifteen years of the Restoration constituted for him a procession of triumphs. Each week was marked by a new play and a new hit. The Vaudeville and Varieties theatres hardly sufficed for the greed of the people, and the swelling flood of Scribe's invention; but the establishment of the *Gymnase*, in 1820, opened an additional outlet, and through it flowed one hundred and fifty pieces—in fact all of those comprised in the collection called *Répertoire du Théâtre de Madame*. Henceforth the vast popularity of Scribe was a fact established, and his success a thing of course. Neither the one nor the other lost anything in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," written with Legouvé, in 1849; "The Czarina," in 1855—both for Rachel; or the "Bataille de Dames," also collaborated with Legouvé. The famous Dejazet, not less than Rachel, owed no small part of her success to the author of "Adrienne."

In 1836 Scribe was elected to one of the famous forty chairs in the *Academie Française*. People who thought of the "workman" said it should have been a bench, and laughed. So did Scribe, and took the chair.

It is, perhaps, in the lyric drama that the famous vaudevillist shone brightest, or at least with most fashionable lustre. Scribe, to say nothing of his *collaborateurs*, for thirty years touched the lyric scene as with a wand of magic, and had a part in every grand success of modern operatic music. Auber wove upon his accommodating *libretti* the familiar music of "Massaniello," "Fra Diavolo," "Gustavus III.," and the "Domino Noir." Meyerbeer sang to the story of his "Huguenots," "L'Etoile du Nord" and "Robert le Diable;" and Halevy is indebted to his inexhaustible ingenuity for the words of "La Juive." Then there are "La Dame Blanche," the "Bronze Horse," the "Prophéte," the "Tempest," and the "Sicilian Vespers," all as familiar as the name of Verdi, Auber or Adam—or of Scribe, who wrote for them. He was the most supple of libretto-writers, and the least exacting of poets, cheerfully mutilating any part of his work to accommodate the caprices of the composer, and twisting his verse to every turn of the melody.

Scribe found in his extraordinary workshop a mine wherein he delved, with no less success than vigor, for that wealth with popularity, that ease with dignity, which he knew so well how to enjoy in his latter days. He had made a fortune amounting to several millions of francs, and adopted for his arms a Pen, with the motto, "*Inde fortuna et libertas*." Over the door of his magnificent chateau of Séricourt was the inscription:

"Le théatre a payé cet asile champêtre;
Vous qui passez, merci! Je vous le dois peut-être."

He used his princely fortune nobly, and as a patron of the Society of Dramatic Authors, and the various associations for the benefit of men of letters, indulged himself in many quiet and delicate beneficences.

No great dramatist was Scribe, only a playwright of amazing versatility and cleverness—that was granted long ago; no profound observation of manners, no development of character, no analysis of the passions, not even force of style was his—he was but an ingenious mixer of plots, an infallible inventor of telling situations, and first-rate catastrophes. Said M. Villemain to him, "The secret of your theatrical success is that you have happily seized the spirit of your age, and made the sort of comedies to which it accommodates itself most perfectly, and which resemble it most exactly."

The English and American, not less than the French theatres, owe some of their longest and most sensational "runs," during the last quarter of a century, to the marvelous ingenuity and inexhaustible sprightliness of Scribe. So often, indeed, and in so many ways, has he been translated, "traduced" and "adapted," that one regards with suspicion the genuineness of every "original American drama" until he has first searched for its origin in Scribe.

The Adriatic.—We understand that the *Adriatic* has not been chartered by Mr. Cunard, but was only engaged to remain until Wednesday next and to take the mails for the Cunard Company on that day. Her destination is still Southampton and she will touch at Queenstown.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Immense Union Meeting at San Francisco—$815,000 in Treasure en route for New-York.

Fort Kearny, Saturday, March 9.

The Pony Express passed here at 6½ o'clock this evening, bringing the following summary of news from the Pacific Coast:

San Francisco, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Arrived the 21st, ship *Malay*, Boston; 22d, *Lookout*, New-York; 23d, *Syren*, Boston.

Sailed the 20th, ship *Scotland*, Callao; *Chariot of Fame*, Liverpool; bark *A. J. Ramos*, Hong Kong.

On the 21st the steamer *St. Louis* sailed for Panama, carrying 150 passengers. The principal shippers of treasure were:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$170,000	Tallant & Wild..	$60,000
Davidson & Co....	160,000	Strauss..........	53,000
Alsop & Co.......	106,000	Coleman..........	52,000
Sather & Church..	71,000	Hentzsch.........	40,000
Heller Bros......	63,000	Murphy, Grant & Co	38,000

James Patrick, Dewitt Kettle, Reynolds, Reis & Co. and Mills & Co., each about $30,000, and other shippers to a less amount, making the total shipment $994,000, of which $815,000 is for New-York, and $160,000 for England.

The *St. Louis* took the following cabin passengers: Wm. A. Macondray, F. Kirk and wife, James F. Shunk, Mrs. C. S. Black and infant, Mrs. Classen, John G. Hughes, Rev. T. S. Yocol and wife, Henry Bigelow, W. R. Hopkins, Mrs. J. M. Noyes and infant, Mrs. L. C. Howard and infant, E. J. Wilkins, D. W. Bryant and wife, R. O. Penholm, A. Dubois, Capt. Bendixen, Mrs. Sutter, N. W. Chittenden, N. Teperina, Chas. Losse, G. B. Knowles, Mrs. Riegel and two daughters, Frank Deming, Jacob Rudesil, G. Howard, F. Finnell, A. V. A. Townsend, Mrs. Dale, Edward Ross, Mrs. Lyons and child, Mrs. Emma Goss, N. Giraden, M. J. Thompson, W. B. Ford, G. E. Lloyd, Mrs. L. Lauzwerck and child, J. Delaney and family, Mrs. L. Feldmon and infant, G. Meyer, A. Werthim, Miss M. J. Stuart, A. Destill, B. Woodward, Mr. Morrison, S. B. Furnish and two children, W. H. Tarch, H. A. Logan, W. A. Coats, N. Sametson, J. Rebert, R. Bander Rosenwig.

There has been a fair state of trade for the past three days, at low prices. Coffee and domestic liquors are about the only articles tending upwards. Rio coffee is held at 14½ cent. Domestic spirits have advanced about 10 per cents. The market for flour and grain is about as last reported. The weather is again rainy; otherwise the prospects are good for a fair business next week.

There is but little general news.

The ceremonies at the Union celebration yesterday absorbed all attention. The day was as universally observed by abstaining from business, as are the usual Fourth of July celebrations. In San Francisco it is estimated that more than 20,000 people attended the Union meeting at the square corner of Market and Montgomery-sts. Speeches were made by Edward Stanley, Eugene Casserly, Col. Crockett and others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring the unalterable attachment of California to the Union; that there exists no power under the Constitution for a State to secede; that California will cheerfully acquiesce in any honorable plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties so as to secure the rights of all the States; that if one or more States should effect a final separation from the Union, California should, and will, nevertheless, cling to the Union.

James A. McDougal was nominated a candidate for United States Senator by a caucus composed of twenty-eight Douglas men, on the evening of the 20th. This is one less than a majority of the Douglas Party in the Legislature. The remaining, or majority portion of that party have coalesced with the Breckinridge Democrats, and the prospect is favorable to the nomination of Gen. Denver. The Republicans are expected to support McDougal, but it is hardly possible he can be elected by their united aid.

Pony Express dates, from the Atlantic States, arrived to the 9th instant. The news is considered favorable to an amicable settlement of the national troubles.

The Legislature has adjourned from the 21st to the 25th.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Niagara at Halifax and the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

The Anderson Extradition Case Before Parliament.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The News by the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool, Saturday 23d, *via* Queenstown, Sunday afternoon, 24th, arrived at this port at 3¼ P. M., and sailed again for Boston at 5 o'clock.

Her news is not of a very important character.

In the British Parliament the Government had denied the charge of invading the rights of the Provincial Government of Canada in regard to the case of the fugitive slave ANDERSON, and it was stated that the Governor-General of that province had been instructed to consult legal advisers before taking action on the writ of *habeas corpus*.

In the Italian Parliament a bill had been introduced creating VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy.

The steamship *Great Britain* is advertised to sail for New-York in April.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week footed up twenty six thousand bales, of which two thousand were to speculators and four thousand to exporters.

The News by the Prince Albert.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, March 9.

The Galway Company's Steamship *Prince Albert*, which left Galway on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 26, arrived at this port, *en route* to New-York, at 8 o'clock this morning.

The *Prince Albert's* dates are four days later than those received per steamship *North Briton* at Portland.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on Saturday evening, Feb. 23.

Political news is unimportant.

The *Prince Albert* brings no news of the *Australasian*.

The ship *Hiawatha*, reported ashore at Plymouth, has been got off.

The ship *Ceres*, from New-Orleans for Fleetwood, put into Queenstown about the 25th, with loss of four men and jib-boom.

The *Weenus* and *C. B. Wright* have been condemned and sold at Gibraltar.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Emperor of Austria has signed the new constitution, which, among other things, grants legislative powers to the Diet.

Prince NAPOLEON's journey to Italy has been deferred, the Emperor having enjoined him to remain in Paris for the present, on the ground, as is alleged, that the anti-clerical views of the Prince would give a rude impulse in Italy to the question of the Pope's temporal sovereignty.

ROME, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The order of the day of Gen. GUYON censures the demonstrations made by the National Committee, and rejects the address of congratulation which the latter intended to the French; and also recommends the soldiers of his command to avoid in future all popular assemblies.

NAPLES, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The suppression of the convents has given rise to several popular disturbances. The rioters attacked several convents, but were repulsed by the National Guard.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, March 9.

The steamship *Prince Albert* will sail for New-York to-morrow, where she will be due on Wednesday night.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE MAILS BY THE NORTH BRITON.

Newspaper packages by the *North Briton*, which having left Liverpool Feb. 21, arrived at Portland on Saturday, reached this City yesterday morning.

We glean from them various matters of interest:

The *Nouvelliste*, of Rouen, publishes a piece of news which may serve as a comment on the pamphlet of Viscount DE LA GUERRONNIERE. "At the same time," it says, "that the new pamphlet appeared, M. THOUVENEL addressed to the French diplomatic agents abroad, a circular intended to explain the motives which have decided the French Government to leave its troops at Rome. According to the terms of this circular, France will continue to keep garrison in the Pontifical States until a Congress shall have determined on the reorganization of Italy. This story is, however, contradicted by other authorities.

Letters from Trieste state that orders have been received at that port and at Pola to fit out all the sailing vessels of the Austrian Navy, without exception. These vessels of war are to proceed to the ports of Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, Fiume, and Cattaro, where they will be used as floating batteries. A division of 12 iron-cased gunboats is to be also stationed in the Bay of Quarnero, and remain there to watch the Hungarian coast.

A pamphlet by M. VIALARDI, just published at Turin, gives the following as the state of the public debts of Italy: "Of Piedmont and Sardinia, 1,159,970,595f.; of Lombardy, 145,412,988f.; of the Æmilian Provinces, 42,000,000f.; of Tuscany, 209,000f.; of Naples and Sicily, 550,000,0000f.; total, 2,106,383,583f. To this must be added the debt of the Pontifical Government, which is believed to be 430,000,000f. The total, then, excluding Venetia, is 2,536,383,583f.

The King of Bavaria, says a letter from Munich, has placed the Palace of Biederstein at the disposition of the King of Naples, whenever he may please to occupy it.

The Viceroy of Egypt, after having landed at Ouech, a small port in the Red Sea, proceeded to Medina, where he remained five days, praying on the tomb of the prophet. The Prince made some magnificent presents to the Scheriff of Medina and to the Ulémas. He was to leave on the 20th January for Mecca.

The *Times* correspondent at Naples writes:

"While the Cardinal Archbishop is denouncing and preaching against PADRE GAVAZZI, the Padre has a room in affectionate proximity to the Nuncio, where on Wednesdays and Fridays, he gives controversial lectures, and on Sunday he preaches twice a day. Last Sunday evening, among a great number of Italians, there were five priests present, who applauded the Padre during a part of his discourse, the audience joining in a demonstration, which GAVAZZI immediately endeavored to check. One priest has thrown aside his robes and declared himself a Protestant. The police have on several occasions sent to warn the Padre that his life was in danger, but he told them that it was their duty to protect him, and that he should persist in doing what he considered his duty. I must not omit this opportunity of saying that GAVAZZI has shown immense moral courage ever since he has been here, and great self-denial in very straightened circumstances."

The Paris correspondent of the Morning *Herald* says:

"The arrest of MIRES has created a sensation in Paris only to be compared to that excited by the SADLEIR and REDPATH frauds in England. It seems that the indictment against him contains three counts—breach of trust, swindling, and forgery, (*faux en écriture de commerce*.) Rumor mentions several very distinguished names as mixed up with M. MIRES, but it would be premature to disclose them at present."

THE SPEECH OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

The following is the full text of King Victor Emanuel's speech on opening the Chambers at Turin on Feb. 18, and of which a summary has already been given by telegram:

SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: Almost entirely free and united, thanks to Providence, to the coöperation of all, and to the valor of our armies, Italy relies on your strength and wisdom. To you it belongs to give her uniform institutions and a determined organization. In establishing the greatest administrative liberties among peoples accustomed to different usages and a different organization, you will be careful not to weaken that political unity which has been the desire of so many centuries. The opinion of the most civilized nations is favorable to us. The principles of equity which prevail more than ever in the councils of Europe are not less favorable to us. [Loud cheers.] Italy will become herself again, a guarantee of order and peace, and will powerfully contribute to universal civilization. The Emperor of the French, while firmly maintaining the principle of non-intervention, which is so advantageous to us, has deemed it his duty to recall his Ambassador. If this circumstance has been painful to us, it has not, however, diminished our feelings of gratitude, or our confidence in his love for the Italian cause. [Cheers.]

France and Italy, between whom there exists a community of race, traditions and manners, have drawn closer, in the fields of Magenta and Solferino, an alliance whose bonds are indissoluble. [Applause.]

The Government and people of England, that ancient cradle of liberty, have loudly proclaimed our right to dispose of ourselves; they have greatly aided us by their good offices; our gratitude will never forget it. [Applause.]

An illustrious and upright Prince has ascended the throne of Prussia. I have sent an Ambassador to him as a proof of our consideration as well as our sympathy for the noble German nation, which, I hope, will be more and more convinced that the Constitution of Italian unity cannot injure either the rights or interests of other nations. [Loud applause.]

SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: I am certain that you will not hesitate to give my Government the means of completing warlike preparations by land and sea. Thus, the Kingdom of Italy, placed in a position not to dread an attack, will find more easily in the consciousness of its force reasons for opportune prudence. Under other circumstances my language was bold; for wisdom consists not less in knowing how to dare opportunely than to temporize opportunely. Devoted to Italy, I have never hesitated to risk for her my life and my crown, but no one has the right to risk the existence and fate of a nation [Applause.]

After signal victories, the Italian army, whose glory increased every day, has just acquired fresh titles by rendering itself master of one of the most formidable citadels. I feel the consolatory idea, that this feat of arms will close forever the painful series of our conflicts. The naval forces have proved in the waters of Ancona and of Gaeta, that the sailors of Pisa, of Genoa, and of Venice, are revived amongst us. A valiant youth, led on by a Captain who has filled the most distant countries with his name, have shown that neither servitude nor long misfortunes have weakened the nerves of the Italian people. [Loud applause.] These are facts which have inspired the nation with great confidence in its own destiny. I am happy to manifest to the first Italiant Parliament the joy which fills my heart, as a King and as a soldier." [Renewed applause.]

The King, on leaving the Chambers, was loudly cheered by the people outside. On M. DE CAVOUR's making his appearance among the crowd, he was greeted with vehement cries of "*Viva Cavour*."

THE FALL OF GAETA.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT ROME.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ROME, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

You were informed some time ago that when Gaeta should be taken there would be a demonstration on the Corso. In the course of yesterday the necessary instructions were secretly circulated through Rome, and the chief of the French gendarmes was informed that a promenade would take place in the evening, but strict order would be observed. No prohibition was issued, and towards 6½ o'clock the Corso began to fill, especially in its central and usually most-frequented portion, comprised between the Piazza San Carlo and the Piazza Sciarra. The throng increased until it became extremely dense, and probably from 15,000 to 20,000 persons were assembled, when, at 7½ o'clock, a white Bengal light was suddenly fired near the Piazza del Popolo. The signal was responded to by enthusiastic shouts of "*Viva l'Italia!*" "*Viva Vittorio Emanuele!*" "*Viva Cavour!*" "*Viva Napoleone!*" The crowd was chiefly composed of men, but there were some women, by their appearance evidently of the better classes, who shouted as heartily and eagerly as any one. The white light no sooner appeared than a red one was fired opposite the Cafe Nuovo, and a green one on the Piazza Colonna. At nearly the same moment, and in a similar manner, the national colors flamed up on the Piazza di Venezia, opposite the palace of the Austrian Embassy, on the Piazza Trajano, on the lofty stair in front of the Trinita dei Monti, and on various other squares and open places in Rome. In the Corso many of the inhabitants illuminated their windows. There were some pickets of Papal gendarmes about the Corso, one of six men near the Via degli Convertite, another of eight on the Piazza San Lorenzo, in Lucina, and a third lower down, towards the Piazza del Popolo. When the heartfelt shout of "*Viva l'Italia!*" ran through the air they seemed a good deal taken aback, and as if hesitating what to do. This lasted for a moment, and then they quietly disappeared from the Corso. It was just as well, for the people's blood was hot last night, a great many had arms concealed about their persons, and misfortunes might easily have happened. I hear there was one small encounter in which an officious gendarme received a box on the ear, which he prudently pocketed and made off, glad to escape worse. There were bodies of men walking about in fours, in a sort of military order, and any ill judged interference on the part of the Papal authorities would have led to serious results. Two Papal Zouaves, who drove into the Corso from the Piazza del Popolo in an open cab, were received with hisses and with very threatening cries, whereupon they drove down a side street, and were not followed. When the demonstration had taken place, some French gendarmes (there are about fifty of these in Rome,) began to expostulate with the people, and to urge them to disperse, saying that they had done what they wanted, and that it was time to go. The French gendarmes, well behaved and good-tempered, are far from sharing the hatred and execration in which the Romans hold the gendarmes of the Pope, and the throng listened to them, and, attending to their recommendation, began to separate. Presently some French patrols arrived upon the scene. A very strong one, consisting of several companies, marched on to the Piazza Colonna, placed pickets there, which allowed people to quit the Corso, but not to enter, and then the remainder of the patrol marched slowly, with a wide front, down the street, and was cheered by the crowd, which quietly dispersed on its approach. By about 8½ o'clock the Corso had resumed its usual appearance at that hour. Everything had gone off most satisfactorily. The demonstration had been complete. The Italian colors had been displayed, refulgent and unmistakeable, on the principal squares and high places of Rome; they had flamed under the very nose of the Austrian Ambassador, to whose nostrils their odor can hardly have been grateful; they had been publicly saluted by acclamations for Italy and its King; the peace had not been broken, and there was not a single catastrophe to deplore. The *vivats* given for the Emperor NAPOLEON and for France were doubtless all the heartier by reason of a report which had been widely spread in the afternoon, that the French Chamber of Deputies had voted, by a vast majority, the withdrawal of the French army from Rome. This report was too good to be true, and so afterwards was contradicted, but for a moment there were persons eager to believe it, even against their own conviction of its improbability.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT NAPLES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.

As soon as the news was received in Naples, an enthusiasm, amounting to madness, took possession of the population. All were in the streets, from which every carriage was turned out. Coming, as the intelligence did, about dusk, no preparations had been made for rejoicing, and it was curious to observe how, as when the Host is carried at night, an illumination was improvised on the moment. "*Lumi, lumi!*" shouted the crowds below, and every room was darkened, while wax lights, careels, even common wicks with oil were snatched from the tables and hurried to the balconies. I saw men, in the ecstacy of their joy, holding great heavy chandeliers over a balcony. Guitars, and trumpets, and fiddles made their appearance at the windows, and, amid shouts of "Garibaldi, Garibaldi!" "Cialdini!" and here and there a "Victor Emanuel!" the ever popular "Hymn of Garibaldi" was played, the whole crowd below joining in the *finale*. I never saw greater enthusiasm in Naples, and even the Piedmontese, who hitherto have been discontented with the Neapolitans, were last night flattered and satisfied. Despite the vast crowds which were assembled, order was not in the slightest degree interrupted. A few windows might have been broken where the cry for "*Lumi, lumi!*" was not immediately responded to, but nothing more. Torches blazed, oil works flickered, and flags waved in every direction of the city until a late hour—rather too late an hour for some of your early-going folks; and all this on Ash Wednesday, too. Heavens preserve us that these sinful Neapolitans should have so far violated the sanctity of ashes and salt fish as to have turned mad in the evening. What will the Cardinal say? What will the holy confessor in his little wooden box near that pillar say? To tell the truth, Cardinal and priest are fast losing influence in Naples, and people are beginning to learn that religion has been made a trade, an instrument of despotism.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 15th of February, says:

"The Federal resolution of the 7th instant has not made any great sensation here. It was expected, and is simply a natural consequence of all the acts of the Frankfort Diet in this lamentable conflict. It is the logical consequence of the concessions already made to the excitement of the German national sentiment, the action of which has been turned upon Schleswig because the population of that Duchy is partly German, and because it had relations with the German Duchy of Holstein up to 1720; but it is overlooked that, after the peace of 1720, Schleswig became an integral part of Denmark under the express guarantee of France and England.

There is no doubt that Federal execution will be regarded here as a *casus belli*, and every preparation is being made, both in the army and navy, for war. The whole population seems animated with the same spirit. It is reported, nevertheless, that great difference of opinion exists in the Government. There is a strong party which aims at the complete incorporation of Schleswig in the Monarchy, and advises the immediate and final separation of Holstein, while the moderate party look upon a pure and simple defensive action against the attacks of the Diet as the only means left to us to shield the unity of the Monarchy, and prevent a dismemberment, the inevitable effect of which would be to weaken the State. Under these circumstances it must not be wondered at that a Ministerial crisis is spoken of as imminent."

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

From the Liverpool Post.

Great fears are entertained for the stability of the Ministry. They are weak on every point but one,—their foreign policy. The incidents of the last session gave them a shake, and they have not opened the present session with that distinct firmness which would inspire confidence. The abandonment of a pledge, on the ground that the country was apathetic, is regarded as proceeding more from their fears than from their conviction of the utility of reform, while their neutrality in reference to the two bills introduced on Tuesday evening is contrary to the decisive conduct expected in a strong Government. There is, too, a want of cohesion in parties, and the adverse vote on Tuesday night indicates a great uncertainty as to ministerial support on financial questions. Within the Cabinet a want of harmony is reported, and in consequence the Premier, it is understood, would willingly, in deference to age, retire from office. Were the Conservatives ready, they might compel resignation, or an appeal to the country; but they are not ready, and their chiefs are disqualified by their recent speeches to lead.

As adverse votes, however, are more than probable, a change of Ministry may be expected. Lord PALMERSTON retiring, it is supposed that either the Duke of NEWCASTLE or Lord HERBERT would be called on to form a Ministry. His grace is a great favorite at Court, and SIDNEY HERBERT is a decided favorite with the country. Under either one or the other the Peelite element would predominate. Lord JOHN RUSSELL would retain the Foreign Secretaryship, and perhaps Sir JAMES GRAHAM would replace Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS at the Home Office. Mr. GLADSTONE would still be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and perhaps no change would be made in the Irish or legal departments.

A recasting of the Ministry will, of course, be followed by the usual process. The essential business of the country will be got through with becoming speed on the assurance that an appeal will be made to the country before harvest time.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

[The weekly Liverpool Cotton market was received by the *North Briton*.]

HAVRE MARKETS.

(*Week including 20th.*)

COTTON—Sales of the week, 25,000 bales. Orleans *ordinaire* 101f.; do. Bas, 93f.—there has been a decline of 2f.@4f. Stock in port, 195,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firm. ASHES dull and quotations are barely maintained. COFFEE firm. OILS dull. RICE dull and quotations nominal. SUGAR dull. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE dull and quotations hardly supported.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR dull and declined 3d.@6d. since Tuesday; quoted 28s. 6d.@29s. 9d. WHEAT very dull, with a decline on inferior qualities of 1d @2d. ℔ cental; fine qualities unchanged; red, 11s.@11s. 9d.; white, 12s.@15s. CORN quiet; prices easier but unchanged; mixed, 36s. 6d.@39s.; yellow, 37s.@38s. 6d.; white, 35s. 2d.@39s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: BEEF quiet and prices easier, but not quotably lower. PORK dull; new American 80s. at retail. BACON quiet at 50s.@53s. LARD dull, and declined 1s. on the week; quotations 55s.@57s. 6d. TALLOW in fair demand; North American, 48s.@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots, 27s. 9d.@29s.: Pearls, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. RESIN dull, and slighly declined; Common, 4s. 8d.@4s. 7d.; medium to fine, 4s. 9d.@8s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 31s., but holders demand an advance. SUGAR heavy, and declined 6d. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull; prices are easier, but quotations are unchanged; Carolina, 20s.@22s. QUERCITRON BARK—Baltimore is quoted at 4s. 6d.@6s. 9d. FISH quiet, but steady. LINSEED OIL 29s.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, and the market is greatly depressed. There has been a decline in all quotations, and transactions have been unimportant

Cloth is almost unsalable.

LONDON MARKETS—BARINGS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON dull. SUGAR quiet; prices easier, but unaltered. RICE heavy. TALLOW 56s.@57s. TEA declined; common Congou, 1s 1d. COFFEE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 31s. 6d. OILS generally unchanged.

BAR SILVER, 5s. 1d. DOLLARS, 4s. 11d.@4s. 11⅝d. EAGLES nominal, at 76s. 7d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING and BELL & Co. report a dull and downward tendency. United States Fives, 85½. (Other quotations as per *North Briton*.)

Commercial News by the Prince Albert.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 26—P. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Messrs. HEWITT & Co. report an advance of ⅛@3-16 of a penny per lb. since Friday last, the market closing firm at the advance.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally dull.

PROVISIONS are dull.

LONDON, Feb. 26—P. M.—CONSOLS 91⅞@91⅛ for money, and 91⅝@91¾ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—New-York Central Railroad 73@75.

The total sales of COTTON to-day reach 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing very firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour dull, and quotations nominal. Wheat quiet; Corn dull; mixed, 36s. 9d.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 26—P. M.

Consols closed at 91⅝@91¾ for money, and 91⅝@91¾ for account.

The Money market is generally unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Evening.

The closing prices of Consols this afternoon were: 91 9-16@91 11-16 for Money, and 91¾@91⅞ for Account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales of New-York Central Railroad were at 73@75.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy forces brought their campaign to an end on Saturday, here and in Brooklyn, and are now gravitating in a somewhat catarrhal condition towards the hub of the universe, where, if nothing breaks, they will certainly appear to-night. Their chances in Boston are more than usually brilliant, inasmuch as they carry with them three operas that have never been heard in the City of Notions, and a company sufficiently strong to render the best works of the standard *repertoire*, in a thoroughly efficient manner. If the times do not interfere with the fortunes of the opera, there can hardly be a doubt that four weeks will pass pleasantly enough, and leave something beyond the receipts for the associate artists, with which to return to New-York. A short Spring season will then introduce us to VERDI's "Aroldo."

The past week was the least successful that they have had in New York, being marred by the weather, and the indisposition of several leading artists. In consequence of the latter the house was closed on Wednesday. The next performance on Friday was a great success, and if the weather had turned out fine on the following day the losses of the week would undoubtedly have been reimbursed. But every one knows with what charming persistency it rained on the occasion of Saturday's Matinée, and with what a keen edge the east wind smote the unfortunate traveler whose fate it was to have business in the streets. Thus the entertainment which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been gay and animated to the last degree, presented a very damp and crumpled aspect. The audience was not absolutely contemptible in point of numbers; we have seen smaller gatherings when the skies have been clear and the breezes balmy; but it was not what it would have been under more favorable circumstances, and with so interesting an attraction as Miss KELLOGG in a new *rôle*. The opera of "Linda di Chamouni" was performed, and on the whole satisfactorily, although we could not help noticing a lack of coherence in some of the concerted pieces and orchestral accompaniments, that could not fairly be laid to the charge of the composer. Thorough rehearsal under the new system of playing five times a week, and having but one conductor, becomes almost an impossibility. Do we not remember how execrable were the performances of "Lucrezia Borgia," of "Il Trovatore," of "Don Giovanni," and other works, promptly contemned at the time of their production, and only because they lacked this great essential of proper rehearsal? Something then of this deficiency was noticeable on Saturday, but SUSINI, BRIGNOLI and FERRI redeemed the performance from mediocrity, and of the two ladies who were in the cast, one at least raised it to a point of great excellence. We refer of course to Miss KELLOGG, whose performance of the part of the heroine was in all respects an improvement on that of *Gilda*, in "Rigoletto," which, it will be remembered, we regarded as extraordinary for a *débutante*. The difference in our estimate of the two parts will best be understood when we say that Miss KELLOGG's *Linda* was a performance which would have been pronounced extraordinary had it been given by an experienced artist, whose career was in its zenith. The *rôle* makes large demands on the singer, and still larger on her power of dramatic vivification. Its histrionic phases are so clearly defined, that if they fail to provoke the proper responses, the whole emotional interest of the opera as a play is destroyed. Mme. SONTAG was, perhaps, the best *Linda* we have ever had in this country, and after her, Mme. GAZZANIGA. To those illustrious predecessors, in a grand *rôle*, may be added the name of Miss KELLOGG—a lady who, if she lacks the vocal finish of a SONTAG, and the overwhelming intensity of a GAZZANIGA, possesses at least a spark of that genius which lighted either to fame. Recalling the grace and elegance of this performance in the first act, and its grander proportions as the dramatic vehemencies of the plot are drawn forth, we should find it difficult to believe that Miss KELLOGG was but a novice in the art of dramatic illustration, did not her youth and our own knowledge assure us of the fact. Unquestionably it was one of the best performances we have ever witnessed, and sufficient to place Miss KELLOGG in the front rank of artists of the dramatic school, and emphatically at the head of all American *prime donne* who have espoused it.

Owing to the indisposition of Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS Mme. D'ORMY sang the contralto part.

Miss HINCKLEY took her benefit at the Brooklyn Academy on Saturday night, and had a very satisfactory audience in point of number, and withal a good-natured one. Of the performances it is perhaps better not to speak, as scarcely anything was done which was advertised. Owing to the illness of Mme. COLSON, that lady did not appear as *Norma*, and the part was undertaken at short notice by Mme. ANNA BISHOP. Miss HINCKLEY was in excellent voice, and proved a very acceptable *Adalgisa*. She was called out at the close, and was presented with a basket of flowers and a diamond cross.

The same causes that interfered with the attendance at the Academy, also interrupted the general prosperity of the theatres. There will, in consequence, be several changes in the bills to-night. "Central Park," at Mr. WALLACK's, gives place once more to the old comedies. The entertainments, this evening, are for the benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. THEODORE MOSS—a gentleman widely known for his urbane efficiency. COWLEY's play, "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," will be played, with all the artists in the cast.

At the Winter Garden Miss CUSHMAN's engagement came to a close on Saturday. She will be succeeded by Miss JANE COOMBS, who makes her *rentrée* to-night as *Margaret Elmore*, in the play of "Love's Sacrifice."

At NIBLO'S, Mr. FORREST resumes his celebrated character of *Richelieu* in BULWER's play of that name.

At Miss LAURA KEENE's, the "Seven Sisters."

At the New Bowery Theatre, the drama called "The Cock of the Walk."

And at Barnum's Museum, a new spectacular piece called "Gitanelli, the Children of the Zincali."

At the French Theatre, on Saturday evening, a droll vaudeville, called "Un Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," was performed with marked success. The search after a refractory bonnet produced a series of situations of so ludicrous and laughter-provoking a character, that the audience were kept in a roar from beginning to end. The piece will be given to-morrow night for the second time. We are glad to hear that Mr. BUCKLAND, of the Montreal Theatre, has become associated with Mr. BERTRAND, and will remove the theatre in a short time to Mr. WALLACK's old establishment.

Mr. WIDDOWS, who was, if we are not mistaken, the founder of the present French theatre, and for that reason the first man sacrificed in the cause, announces that he will give a concert at Irving Hall to-morrow evening. The affair is in the hands of a Committee, who hope by their own exertions and the merits of the programme, to secure an attendance which will be a substantial testimonial to the *beneficiare*.

Miss EMMA ROWCROFT will give a *Matinée Musicale* at Dodworth's to-morrow, beginning at 2 P. M.

Note from Capt. Comstock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please contradict the report of your Washington correspondent, by saying that I am not a candidate for the office of Naval Constructor, at large, or for any other office in the gift of the Government, and oblige, Yours, respectfully,

JOS. J. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1860.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—The contractor has some four hundred men at work, and it is a subject of comment among all who see the gangs in the various Districts, how differently they work from those employed heretofore by the City Inspector. In the upper portion of the City the change is already perceptible, and cobble-stones, which have not been visible for months, have been brought to the light of day.

One of the Sights of New-York.—It is one of the pleasantest feelings a man can have to be dressed in accordance with the weather, and appropriately to his own rank in life and personal appearance. We have never seen a more varied or rich assortment of Spring clothes for men and boys, than that which the BROTHERS SMITH, of Fulton-st. and Broadway (corner of Canal-st.) have now on hand. Their prices are fabulously moderate, too, and as all their prices are legibly marked on each article, purchasers are all placed on an equal footing there being no deviation in any case from the marked price. A visit to their stores is one of the "sights of the metropolis," which no stranger should omit to see.

SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 418, 420 and 422 Broadway, and Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

New Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WILLARD—SPENCE.—At the residence of the bride's brother, on Tuesday, March 5, by Rev. Dr. Green, of Nashville, SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., to Miss ELLEN SPENCE, of Murfreesboro', Tenn.

DIED.

LOINES.—In this City, on Saturday, March 9, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE U., son of Richard A. and Mary E. Loines, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Ludlow-st., without further invitation.

WILSON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 9, HENRY WILSON, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 172 West 17th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Newark and Philadelphia papers please copy.

KYLE.—In this City, on Saturday, March 9, COLIN REED KYLE, youngest son of Alexander and Justine Kyle, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 12, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 West 31st-st.

STRONG.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 10, Miss REBECCA W. STRONG, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Strong, and granddaughter of the late Joseph Pearson, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of Wm. B. Whittaker, No. 15 Lamartine-place West 29th st.

EARLE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 10, at 1:35 A. M., ROBERT, only son of Stephen K. and Emma Earle.

The friends of the family, and members of Putnam Chapter, No. 8 O. U. A., are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., from his late residence, No. 177 Eldridge-st., near Stanton.

WHITE.—On Sunday, March 10, JOSEPH H. WHITE.

His friends, and those of his father-in law, Col. Wm. M. Peyton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. without further notice.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 9, MATILDA, widow of the late Capt. James Brown, aged 83 years.

Her friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. Robert Bach, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) March 11, at 3 P. M., at Grace Church, on Brooklyn Heights.

DAVEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 9, Mrs. HARRIET DAVEY, widow of the late Capt. Thos. L. Davey, and daughter of the late Michael Fullam.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. Caroline Matilda Pringle, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) March 11, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her sister, No. 106 Prospect st., Brooklyn.

POWERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 9, ALBERTA, only child of Albert B. and Virginia S. Powers, aged 4 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Monday,) at the residence of her parents, No. 35 Elliott-place, (late Hampden-st.,) Brooklyn.

SHEPPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 8, WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 171 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

WORTH.—In Flushing, on Sunday, March 10, Mrs. LYDIA WORTH, widow of the late Gorham A. Worth, in the 68th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, March 12, from the residence of F. W. Worth, Flushing, L. I., at 2½ o'clock. By leaving Fulton Market-slip per steamer *Mattano*, at 1 o'clock, will arrive in time for the services. Return train leaves at 5 P. M.

GRELLET.—In Burlington, N. J., on Seventh Day morning, 9th inst., REBECCA, widow of Stephen Grellett, in the 89th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Third Day (Tuesday) next, at 2 o'clock.

GOULD.—In Delhi Delaware County, N. Y., on Friday, March 8, Miss SARAH A. GOULD, eldest daughter of J. H. Gould, aged 21 years.

WHITLOCK.—In New-Orleans, on Thursday, Feb. 28, SIDNEY WHITLOCK, son of the late Capt. Sidney B. Whitlock, of this City.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!

The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS OF THE DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 167, March 9, 1861.

1, 16, 49, 10, 39, 70, 4, 61, 75, 48, 14, 51, 15, 45.

Class No. 168, March 9, 1861.

34, 46, 26, 56, 64, 15, 16, 62, 52, 35, 67, 48, 60.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 9, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

50,000 DOZEN HAVE BEEN SOLD OF THIS IMMENSELY POPULAR ARTICLE.

THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC.

NOW READY
THREE LARGER SIZES, AS FOLLOWS:
DENSLOW'S HAIR TONIC,
AT 25 CENTS.

☞ Elegantly put up in flint-glass Toilet Bottles, containing HALF A PINT. Like the "Shilling" size, this is twice cheaper than any other Hair Preparation in use. The article itself is identical in composition and equally well perfumed with the Shilling Hair Tonic,

ALSO PINT BOTTLES, AT FIFTY CENTS,
AND
QUART BOTTLES, AT ONE DOLLAR.

FOR FAMILIES these larger sizes will be found much more advantageous; while the article is of the most desirable quality, the price, quantity considered, is very much less than has usually been charged for preparations in many respects inferior.

Nothing injurious whatever is allowed to enter into the composition of Denslow's Hair Tonic. The frequency with which caustic materials are introduced into Hair compounds, with the intention of making them more stimulating, has caused a large number to be condemned in general use, as they oftentimes do great and permanent injury.

Try this reliable and popular preparation, and be at once convinced that too much is not said in its praise.

ALL DRUGGISTS,
ALL FANCY-GOODS DEALERS,
ALL PATENT MEDICINE STORES,
AND COUNTRY STORES GENERALLY,

NOW KEEP THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC.

Should any difficulty be experienced during the introduction of the larger sizes (now being rapidly effected,) in obtaining them at the above stores, the public will be supplied at the proprietor's sole wholesale dépôt.

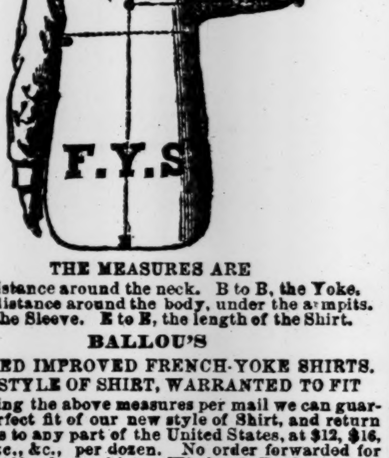
DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT

CURES PAINS IN ANY PART OF THE BODY.
NEVER FAILS.
Relief immediately. Cure certain.
25 and 50 cents per bottle.
Sold by all Druggists.

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for the extraordinary curative properties which they possess.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

Are well known to be infalliable.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Langor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also, WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors.

COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose of the LIFE PILLS, or by two in the worst cases

PILES—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—The medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: Kings Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines.

MERCURIAL DISEASES—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFATT, M. D. No. 335 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the stagnation of business,

VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.

Will sell for cash.
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring Stock of

CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 2 Maiden-lane.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will lecture in the
THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Between 6th and 7th avs.,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 12.
Subject—"STREET LIFE IN LONDON."
Admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARD TABLES—MORE lively and correct than any, or table forfeited. Commission allowed to purchasers; no drummers employed. Applications to replace dull, hard-faced patent cushions daily received. Playing and salesrooms, No. 149 Fulton-st., and No. 8 Ann-st.

DR. POWELL, OCULIST AND AURIST, and Dr. PHILLIPS, late Staff Surgeon in the Crimea, can be consulted, at all hours, on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and medical and surgical cases generally, at their offices, No. 832 Broadway, above 12th-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c.

FOR CASH.

We have just received large quantities of CHINA, GLASSWARE, and other goods, per ships ADMIRAL and GERMANIA, which had been ordered previous to the Panic, and which we are desirous to sell

FOR CASH.

Look at the following bona fide list of prices, and compare them with any bills ever purchased.

Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows.

FRENCH CHINA DINING PLATES, of good quality, for $1 per dozen, never before offered for less than $1 50

FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST PLATES, for 85c. and TEA PLATES, 75c. per dozen.

French China Dining Services, 200 pieces, for..	$24 00
French China Tea Services, 44 pieces, for..........	3 25
French Decorated Tea Services, 44 pieces, for and upwards.	6 25
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Goblets, per doz....	4 50
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Quart Decanters, per pair..................	1 75
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Pint Decanters, per pair..................	1 50
Rich Decorated Porcelain Toilet Sets..............	6 50

A great variety of other goods, such as PLATED WARE, GAS FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c., at equally low prices.

The goods will be opened and ready for sale on MONDAY, March 11.

All lots over $5 delivered free of charge in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

RHEUMATISM IN ITS MOST PAINFUL FORMS; ALSO, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, OLD ulcers, fever sores, the worst cases of diseases of the blood, mercurial complaints, debility, liver and kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured thousands of cases of these and similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Willet Jarvis, Esq., No. 277 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, of deep and terrible ulcers on the leg, after his physicians had decided that amputation was necessary to save life.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. E. B. Holly, dockmaster, No. 171 Madison-st., of a terrific ulcer after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 246 GRAND-ST.

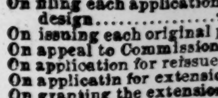
75 CENTS PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR $4.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Chemists of distinction have analyzed the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, and report that nothing deleterious has been found in it; on the contrary, that it is a valuable preparation for the making of bread, rolls, buckwheat and other cakes.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.



A NEW TIE EVERY DAY.
THE PAPER NECK-TIE.
SMITH & BROUWER,
No. 36 Warren-st., New-York.

NEW PATENT LAW.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

The Patent Law Amendment Act, passed March 4, now in operation, fixes the following rates of fees, &c.:

On filing each caveat..............................	$10
On filing each application for a patent, except for a design..............................	15
On issuing each original patent......	20
On appeal to Commissioner of Patents..........	20
On application for reissue..........	30
On application for extension of patent........	50
On granting the extension..........	50
On filing disclaimer..............	10
On filing application for design, 3½ years......	10
On filing application for design, 7 years.........	15
On filing application for design, 14 years......	30

The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of foreigners, except in reference to such countries as discriminate against citizens of the United States. Thus, allowing English, French, Belgian, Austrian, Russian, Spanish and all other foreigners, except the Canadians, to enjoy all the privileges of our patent system (except in cases of designs) on the above terms.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., Publishers of the *Scientific American*, have their arrangements fully perfected for taking out patents under the new law, and will be happy to have inventors call at their office, or address them by letter in regard to all business connected with the Patent Office.

Patents are now granted for 17 years instead of 14 years, as under the old law. For further particulars, address

MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or
Corner of F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SHIPPERS OF GOODS BY THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, on and after March 1, for either of the States of SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and TEXAS, are notified that Invoices must accompany the merchandise.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.—Whereas, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	R'nge	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	6	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	26	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half..........	31	70	11	322.11
Davis......	North half, Southeast	[illegible]	70	12	80
Davis......	Southwest, Southwest	[illegible]	70	12	40
Davis......	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis......	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast.	26	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

making, in all, 1,662 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1, 1858, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,600, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $300 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer,
BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,
Offices, No. 8 Pine st., and No. 1,244 Broadway.
THURSDAY, March 28, 1861, at 12 o'clock,
At the Merchants' Exchange,
A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT,
At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, the residence of Walter Baker, Esq. This is one of the most desirable residences to be found on the Sound. A fine Gothic house; has range, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, speaking-tubes, dumb-waiters, and all modern improvements. A stable, coach-house, and all necessary out-buildings. It is situated three-fourths of a mile from the dépôt. 9 acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden walks; the rarest flowers, vegetable garden and the choicest of fruit, such as peaches, plums, pears, apples and cherries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c., in abundance. Sale positive and without reserve. For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door east from Broadway.
On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 11, 12, 13, at 7 o'clock.
AUCTION SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ON
NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, &c.
Also, a collection of
FRENCH AND GERMAN BOOKS.
☞ Catalogues ready and Books now on view.

WM. M. WHITMORE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office, No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Furniture Sales at the residences of the Owners.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire contents of a Broadway cigar-store and sample-room, consisting of about 65,000 Havana and domestic cigars, of the following brands, viz.: La Normas, Figaros, Conchas, Operas, Nectars, &c.; also, brandy, whisky, gin, port wine and champagne; together with a fine assortment of meerschaum and brier wood pipes, chewing tobacco, cigar cases, &c.; all the fixtures, show cases, Indian figure; hunting-case watch and chain, &c. Also, to pay advances, one puncheon of Highland malt Scotch whisky, one three-quarter pipe double Swan gin, and one three-quarter pipe Palm-tree gin.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
FOURTH WARD—AUCTION NOTICE.—W. H. FRANKLIN will sell at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, March 12, the house and lot No. 96 Roosevelt st., which has been occupied by the present owner as a bakery for the last eighteen years, and which, in consequence of the opening of Chambers st., offers an eligible investment to capitalists.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, March 11, at 7 o'clock, books, engravings and ambrotypes. A large and choice collection. For particulars, see catalogues, to be had at the salesrooms.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 Times Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE—at Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 8. Prof. S. T. Frost, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Gentlemen can have private lessons and be prepared for business in one month for $25. Cheap commutation seats for boys, $5 each branch.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $65 to $87 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 21st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN College, competent to instruct in the Greek and Latin languages, Logic, Rhetoric, Higher Mathematics, (including Trigonometry, Analytics, Surveying, Navigation and Conics,) Phonography and other branches pertaining to a thorough English and Classical education, desires to effect an engagement as private tutor in a family or teacher in a Select Classical School. He can furnish the most unexceptionable testimonials as to ability, &c., from several Presidents of Colleges, Ex-Governor of the State and others. Address S. B. F., Box No. 740, Hartford, Conn.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR will start (D. V.) in May with a limited number for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France; he is familiar with all objects of interest, and able to act as cicerone, valet-de-place and instructor. The total expense will not exceed $500 each, which may be taken in circular notes, payable on the return of the party. Reference will be given to the gentlemen who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. Address SIGMA, Box No. 170 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, GRADUATE OF Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher of the English branches and music, either in a school or family. Best of references given. Address, for one week, HUDSON, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady is desirous of making an engagement for a few hours daily; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the highest City references given. Address S. G. A., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGH SCHOLAR AND disciplinarian, of much experience in teaching classics and English, desires a situation as teacher in some school or family. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,682 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, AND EXTENSIVE USEFULNESS.—An Educator or Financial Agent of Christian character, with $10,000 or $15,000, wanted as a partner or financier in one of the largest and most successful educational institutions in our country. Apply to BARNES & BURR, No. 53 John-st., New-York.

TO BUTCHERS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE BUTCHERS' and Purveyors' stand known as Washington Market, No. 626 6th-av., on Murray-hill, with the best run of business up town, in meats, vegetables, fish, oysters, &c. Apply on the premises, or to MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & MILLER, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO APOTHECARIES.—A DRUG STORE, WITH handsomely arranged fixtures of the finest description and stock of the best medicines and chemicals, &c., is offered for sale at a sacrifice, of one half its value. Location admirable. Apply to ELKIN & BENEDICT, Real Estate Agents, No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—2¾ CENTS PAID for rough fat, cash on delivery, at No. 190 Elizabeth-st., or at No. 5 Abbatoir-place, West 39th-st. and 11th-av., by JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer; willing and obliging, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 694 6th-av., near 39th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young English woman, a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and fine washer in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in both departments; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do general housework in a small family; no objection to go to the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children by an American girl; has just come from the country; has good reference from last employer. Call at No. 30 Madison-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a cook in a private family, who is a good baker; understands meats and soups, poultry and game, all kinds of dessert; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and takes coarse washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies, and game—and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., second floor, over the grocery-store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av. near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A very superior cook, with excellent references, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, poultry, &c.; also, a good baker of bread, cake and pastry; gets up side dishes and dessert in elegant style. Will assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as cook; is a first-class baker, will assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has good references. Call at No. 198 East 14th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, by a steady, well disposed girl, with good recommendations, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can make nice bread, pies, &c.; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CUTTER.—A COMPETENT CUTTER AND baster for a sewing machine can prepare 250 and 300 tucks a day, would wish to engage by the day in a store or private family on infants' clothing. Address seamstress, No. 67 20th-st., in the store near 6th-av., or No. 34 Broome-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages to do kitchen work or general house work; can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a respectable, pious family, by a competent American woman, who is respectably connected, and can give the very best of reference; she understands all kinds of housework, and cooking in all its varied branches; is a good nurse in sickness either for children or grown up persons; understands all kinds of family sewing. Inquire at No. 71 Thomson-st., in the store of Mr. Hayden, for one week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A VERY RESPECTABLE married woman, gentlemen's or family washing, by the week or month; can do French fluting and all kinds of finery, at reasonable prices. A note sent to E. D., No. 234 West 18th st., rear house, will be promptly attended to.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children, and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 89 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place, first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A middle aged Protestant woman as nurse; can take the whole management of a baby from its birth; is a good sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 40th st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who is a first rate seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; can take charge of an infant; has good city references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, GENTEEL girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, to take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $6. Also a girl as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would do chamberwork and waiting; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse; best of references given. Inquire at No. 28 East 14th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse. Call at No. 270 Monroe-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing; perfectly understands her business in both departments; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waiter; is good seamstress; is capable of doing any up stairs work; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; City reference given. Call at No. 212 West 25th st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS STEWARDESS.—WANTED, BY A COLORED woman, a situation as stewardess on a steamboat; a day-boat preferred. Address or call for ALICE, No. 90 Monroe-st.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—SITUATIONS are wanted for some very superior servants; accustomed to serve in the best Brooklyn families in the capacities of cooks, children's nurses, waitresses and housemaids. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—Ladies desirous of engaging responsible servants will by calling at this establishment find its entire business conducted on strictly honorable principles.
MANNING & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 150 EXCELLENT servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City or country; competent cooks, thorough good plain cooks, chambermaids, waiter girls; several neat, tidy nurses and seamstresses. Ladies in want of good experienced servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old established Servants' office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR EIGHT FIRST CLASS COOKS.—Ten cooks and laundresses, 4 regular laundresses, 18 chambermaids and waiters, 6 fine seamstresses and 14 sewers, with nursing or chamberwork; 8 chambermaids and laundresses and 25 general houseworkers. Irish, Scotch, English and American—all nice, tidy and well recommended; for City and country—wages reduced. Select Agency, No. 394 4th-av., near 23d-st. D. ELMORE.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by an intelligent and competent Scotchman, 25 years of age; can give City references of the highest character as to moral character and competency. Address DAVID, No. 384 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business. Address COACHMAN, Brewster & Co.'s Carriage Manufactory, corner of Broome and Mott sts.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single, middle aged man, who can furnish undoubted City reference as to qualifications, &c. Address J. N., Box 197 Times Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, sober young man, who is acquainted with City and country; is a first class driver and good groom; can produce the best City reference for capability, honesty and sobriety. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO perfectly understands his business, and for many years coachman to his last employer in this City; is a married man. Address to A. B., care of Samuel Lowry, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A steady, sober and honest man wishes a situation; is a careful and steady driver, is kind to horses and knows the management of them thoroughly; is also a good plain vegetable gardener and farmer; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a sober, steady, industrious young man as coachman; is an excellent groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can give good City reference; is willing to go to any part of the country. Address T. S., Box No. 206 Times Office, or No. 24 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a steady, respectable Protestant man, who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in Europe, and has served four years in his last place; will be found a first-class man by inquiring from his last employer. Address J. R. A., No. 693 Broadway, in the fruit-store, or Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT young man, a situation as clerk in a drug-store. Best of references given. Address R. R. K., Box No. 150 Times Office, for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a respectable married man, who understands his business thoroughly; his wife also competent to take charge of a dairy, poultry, &c.; can come well recommended. Address J. G., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS FARMER & GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable married man, to work on a farm, and do plain gardening; will make himself useful about the house; city references given. Call at No. 94 10th-av. for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, (a Protestant,) a situation as gardener, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables, and would assist in farming; is fully capable of keeping a gentleman's place in order; understands the care of stock; has good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., or address W. H. B.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands forcing and growing vegetables, the care of green-house and grapery, laying out of new places, also planting, budding and grafting; can produce the best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, without children, who understands his business in all its departments; his wife would take charge of a lodge gate, or make herself otherwise useful; is a Protestant. Address A. B., No. 203 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and a cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.—A SCOTCH boy, 17 years of age, would like to be steadily employed on a gentleman's place within 20 miles of the City, where gardening is thoroughly practiced; has a slight knowledge of the business; understands the care of horses, &c.; well recommended. Address W. F., at Mr. Reid's store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as groom and coachman; he is an excellent groom as well as a careful driver; has the best of recommendations; would go to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address a note to Mr. CALLIN, No. 219 Bowery, for 2 days.

AS PENMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man 21 years of age; is a good penman, and not afraid of work; can give the best of City reference. Address H. W., No. 111 Leonard-st.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has long City reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years, in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Freeman's, No. 877 Broadway, near 18th st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a competent single man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address F. S. No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waiter by a man of large experience; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 76 3d-av., first floor.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, aged 25 or 30, of good manners and address, to take charge of a set of books; he must be a thorough book keeper, and write a first-rate business hand; salary about $700 per annum. Address (in the handwriting of the applicant, stating his references) J. E. C., Box No. 2,093 Post-office, New-York.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT double-entry book-keeper. Address, stating age, references and salary expected, C. H. H., Box No. 179 Times Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, a young man competent to keep a small set of books. Address Box No. 2,140 Post-office, with reference.

A COMPETENT WOMAN.—WANTED, A competent woman to do general housework; must be a good cook and come well recommended; none other need apply; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 138 Charlton-st.

A COPYIST.—WANTED, IN AN AUTHOR'S office—and to reside in his family near the City for a few months—a person to write three or four hours per day; one writing a good fair hand, with some poetic taste might find this a pleasant home for the Spring, with a moderate remuneration. Address H. A. B., Box No. 163 Times Office.

A COOK.—A COOK WANTED TO GO IN THE country; a Protestant, and one that understands her business and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 104 West 38th-st.

A DRY GOODS CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG man to assist in the office of a dry goods jobbing-house. Make application in your own handwriting—stating age, references and amount of salary required—to B. M. & CO., Box No. 116 Times Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—A MAN WANTED AS gardener and coachman at Tarrytown; a married man preferred; must be well recommended for honesty, industry and sobriety. Inquire at No. 348 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A SMALL private family, a Protestant girl who is fully competent for kitchen and laundry work; such desirous of a good home and liberal wages may apply after 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 83 West 10th-st., near 6th-st.

A WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTED. Apply at No. 141 2d-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock. German, Welsh or Scotch preferred.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS woolen salesman, thoroughly acquainted with clothiers' and tailors' goods, foreign and domestic. None other need apply. The situation offered is a responsible one in a large house. Address O., Box 176 Times Office.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—BOY WANTED, a Daguerrian to go South, who understands taking daguerreotypes thoroughly, about 16 years old; one who has some knowledge of music and piano playing preferred; must have good testimonials. Address M., Box No. 119 Times Office.

TO TAILORS.—A BUSHELMAN WANTED TO assist in cutting and do anything necessary to be done about the establishment. Address, with reference, TAILOR, Box No. 116 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land; good buildings, near the dépôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,293 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

WANTED—TO HIRE, BY A DESIRABLE TENANT, a house in the country, with one or two acres of grounds and stable, within about 15 miles of the City and easy of access; not more than ½ mile from dépôt or steamboat landing. Rent not to exceed $300. Address S. A. L., Box No. 157 Times Office.

WANTED—A HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, IN A GOOD neighborhood, about 20 by 48, built in the modern style, and situated between 14th and 42d sts. and Lexington and 8th avs., at about $8,000 to $9,000. Address, giving description and particulars, C. D., Box No. 301 Post-office.

WANTED.—A FIRST FLOOR OR FIRST FLOOR and cellar, on Beaver-st., between Broadway and Wall st., for an importing business. Address, stating location, W. & A., Box No. 2,853 Post-office.

WANTED.—BY A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, a house or a part, where the rent would be taken in board. Address S. T., Box 131 Times Office.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS.
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent longer than common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID.
A Superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 346 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ON any of the Federal Departments, before Congress or the Court of Claims, or against any foreign government; and debts, legacies, inheritances, &c., in the United States, as well as foreign countries, efficiently prosecuted and recovered, by the undersigned, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States and Consul General of Ecuador. AARON H. PALMER.
WASHINGTON, Feb., 1861.

THE NATIONAL UNION PIN—ONE OF which was presented to and highly approved of by the President, Hon. Abraham Lincoln, and worn by him on his Inauguration. Copies may be had in pure gold at WHITE'S Hat Store under the Museum, price $2.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 23 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 11 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, near High Bridge. Rent $1,800. Possession March 1.

Also, a Furnished House, (12 rooms;) garden well stocked with fruit. Rent $900. In Orange, N. J. Possession March 1.

A three-story Dwelling in 37th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $400. Three Cottages in 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., ($200.) A Cottage in 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. A large house in Henry-st. Rent nearly all taken in board. Also, a frame dwelling on 120th-st. Price $3,800. Wanted, $5,000 on City property. For sale, at a bargain, the House No. 38 West 27th-st. Rents for $850. Price $8,500. Apply to
J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

Nos. 289 and 296 2d-av., each	$600
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., each	600
Nos. 182 and 192 East 15th-st., each	700
No. 137 East 19th-st.	800
No. 82 East 15th-st.	1,000
Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th-st., each	1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st.	1,000

Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 269 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 254 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 288 Union-st., 65 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler-st., 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 206 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to
H. STEVENSON, No. 229 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL English basement houses Nos. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all modern improvements, hot and cold water to fourth stories, bathing rooms, water closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c., will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply, for further particulars, to Messrs. ROOME & WELLS, No. 187 9th-av.

TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to, and is a first-rate stand for a boarding-house, being well ventilated and with all the conveniences of wash and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 435 Grand st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL five-story building, 75 feet front, corner of 1st and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, now occupied as a piano forte factory, having large yard and building in rear. Apply to FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 575 Broadway, or to WM. MORGAN & SONS, City Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would like to rent a parlor and bedroom to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Rooms contain hot and cold water; house delightfully located for the Summer, near Broadway. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 113 Chambers-st., extending through to Reade-st., being 26 feet in each street and 150 feet deep; also, the mansion on the Bloomingdale-road, fronting on 72d-st., with barn and several acres of land. Rent $500. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A THREE-story brown-stone house, No. 146 Dean-st., Brooklyn; would be put in thorough repair for a good tenant on a lease. Inquire of G. S. & J. B. Kelty, No. 359 Broadway, or of Jas U. Palmer, No. 50 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, after 7 P. M., or on the premises between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent $700.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.—NO. 152 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.; house 25x50 feet on extra deep lot, three stories and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements and in good order. Will be let for one or more years. Inquire on the premises. Rent $800.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 275 East 9th-st.; rent $500. Also, store and lofts No. 54 Beaver-st.; rent $900. Also, first loft No. 36 John-st.; rent $425. Also, store and basement No. 90 William-st.; rent $1,000. Also, second loft No. 3 North William-st.; rent $125. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in a first-rate neighborhood; recently painted and in first-rate order. Possession immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 309 HENRY-ST., FROM the 1st of May next; the large and commodious two-story and attic house, with all the modern improvements, consisting of 12 rooms, with under cellar; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to THOMAS U. SUTTON, No. 420 Grand-st.

FIRST-CLASS NEW STORE NEAR BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE—No. 259 Canal st., between Broadway and Elm st., adjoining Mr. D. Devlin's new building, marble front, six stories and basement, 26x89. Cheap to good party. Apply on the premises from 9 to 4 o'clock.

APARTMENTS OR OFFICES TO LET TO colored people, in No. 15 William-st., being those beautiful rooms in the second story front. They are the most desirable rooms in the building, just newly fitted up in elegant style. Apply at Room No. 2.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 18.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 20th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 65 West 21st-st.; in fine order; some alterations would be made to suit a good tenant. May be seen from 12 to 1 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., or 169 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story brick house No. 51 Cranberry-st. Has the modern improvements. Apply at No. 88 Walker-st., New-York.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

STORE ON BROADWAY—ONE DOOR NORTH of 42d-st., including cellar, to let or lease for a term of years. Dimensions, 22 feet in width by about 60 feet in depth. Inquire of WILLIAM LALOR, No. 112 5th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE BROWN-stone dwelling northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Attention of physicians particularly called to this property. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 94 West 27th-st. Possession April 1. Apply to ALFRED DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, or E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,261 Broadway.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 126 MERCER-ST., SUIT-able for retail liquor store, grocery or saloon; rent low. Apply immediately at 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO rent to a private family, situated No. 290 Carlton-av., near Fulton av. railroad, half an hour from New-York. The house is located on high ground, in a good neighborhood, has hot and cold water, gas, furnace, bath, a good garden, and is in every respect a very desirable residence. Apply on the premises.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—AN ENGLISH-BASE-ment house, furnished complete, with all improvements, situate in 9th-st., near 5th av. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED Furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—THE SHORES OF Staten Island, along the line of the Staten Island Railroad, offer great inducements for hotels and Summer boarding-houses, superior to any other locality for sea bathing, yachting, fishing, &c. Frequent access and low fare.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, situated on a beautiful river and only nine miles from New-York, containing 25 acres. The house is of cottage style, two stories, 42x40, with an extension 18x26, with balconies and piazza, containing 15 rooms, beside bath-room with hot and cold water. It is situated on high ground with a lawn sloping gradually to the river, embellished with hedge shrubbery, evergreen trees, &c.; also, numerous fruit trees. There are on the rear of the house a beautiful grove, grapery, fine garden, barn, carriage, ice and poultry houses. This place offers every inducement to a purchaser who desires a healthy, pleasant and beautiful residence, and will be sold for half its cost. For particulars inquire of JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, (near the ferry,) Jersey City.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A large frame dwelling, with piazza on three sides, finely situated immediately on the Bay of Manhasset, L. I., about 18 miles from New-York, and 20 minutes' ride from Sands' Point Landing. The house is commodious, having 15 rooms with every convenience, and partially furnished. There are, also, stables and carriage-house, and finely planted and cultivated garden, well stocked with flowers, berries and fruits. The water directly in front of the house, furnishing fine boating and fishing, and plenty of oysters, clams, scollops and all that sort of thing. For further particulars, inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country, New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, situated on the Passaic River, within two miles of Newark, N. J., and within an hour of Wall-st., consisting of a large mansion house, containing 15 rooms, besides cellar, with commodious outbuildings, and surrounded with a beautiful lawn of about 4½ acres, sloping to the river. Price $10,000, or rent at moderate terms. Possession on the 1st of April. Apply to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, 37 Wall-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests, is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing, for fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO FAMILIES DESIROUS OF LOW RENTS, in a healthy neighborhood, with frequent communication and low fare, the Staten Island Railroad offers great inducements. Leave Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 7 and 9 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York, foot of Whitehall-st. Return to meet the 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. boats to New-York. Sunday trains leave on arrival of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. boats. Return to meet 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats. Fare through from New-York, 25 cents.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A COTTAGE on Fort Hill, with stable and five and a half lots, within a few minutes' walk of Quarantine and New Brighton Ferries; has a fine view of the Bay, New-York, Brooklyn, &c., and is as healthy a location as any in the State; the garden is stocked with finest fruits, &c.; the house is in perfect order, and possession can be had immediately; rent $500. Apply at No. 8 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in Brooklyn, a country residence in Orange, N. J., consisting of a well-built double frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the dépôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, (FOR FIVE or six months from 1st April or May,) a beautiful and elevated situation on the banks of the Hudson, commanding an unsurpassed view of the river and the Catskills. The house will be let, furnished or unfurnished, with about ten acres, part of which is a beautiful grove of forest trees; fruit in abundance; carriage-house and stable ample. Apply to
P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 195 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AT Elizabeth, N. J., one hour from New-York, a neat brick dwelling-house, 21x32 feet, and kitchen, in good order; contains 8 rooms; lot 36x125 feet; within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; hourly communication with New-York; price, $2,000; terms easy. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, opposite dépôt.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on the Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, outbuildings ample, beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price $22,000. A section of ten acres, with all the improvements, for $13,000—with additional land, if wanted, at $300 per acre. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 682 Broadway.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—EXECUTOR'S SALE, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. A new two-story dwelling-house, 36 by 30, filled in with brick, and finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, sliding doors, &c.; carriage-house and stable fruit, &c., and about ⅜ an acre of excellent land. Inquire of D. McQUEEN, corner of Front and Fulton sts., or EDWIN GRIFFIN, Oyster Bay, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN MORRISANIA, a very neat country residence, with four City lots, convenient to the Harlem Railroad, 2d and 3d av. railroads, and to the boat. Apply to C. GERLACH, Waverley-st., between Cortlandt-av. and railroad, Melrose, or at No. 80 Warren-st., C. GERLACH, with Gray & Beck.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE RESIDENCE IN THE village of Hempstead, L. I., located on the most desirable block in the place; beautifully shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. Suitable for a person doing business in the City. For particulars and terms, apply to WM. HIGBIE, at Lewis & Co., No. 44 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, AN ELEGANT country seat, with about 10 acres of ground, barn, stable, carriage-house, &c.; 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing; a fine healthy location, on high ground. For particulars, apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

DR. MOTT'S BLOOMINGDALE MANSION and a beautiful cottage, at 94th st. and the North River to let, with stables and grounds; finest prospect of the Hudson, healthy and accessible at all hours. Rent $650 for mansion, $400 for cottage. Apply to HENRY A. MOTT, No. 20 Nassau-st.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE at Orange, 5 minutes from dépôt, easy of access; good stables, wells, ice-house, hennery, &c. Grounds tastefully laid out; rustic fences, wide piazzas, mountain scenery, with six acres, or more, if desired. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NORWALK, CONN., a neat and commodious newly built house, situated in Camp-st., near Norwalk Bridge, will be sold at a bargain and on accommodating terms. Apply to J. W. HUBBELL, at the Norwalk Savings Bank, or J. FANNING, No. 20 Catherine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, a new cottage, two-story and attic; a good location for a store; in a good neighborhood, near the Harlem Railroad Dépôt; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York; or JOHN POWERS, Pleasantville.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the dépôt; land from 1 to 15 acres; choice fruit and shrubbery, neat cottage, magnificent view; pure air and water, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to
E. MARTINDALE, No. 107 Broadway, 3d story.

TO LET—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles distant from Mount Vernon Station of the New-Haven Railroad, 16 miles from New-York City. Inquire of Mr. E. MARTIN, No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York, or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE village of Hastings, and 3½ miles north of Yonkers, with coach-house, orchard, &c., and about 6 acres of land. Also, a small cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE—AT WEST MORRISANIA, OPPOSITE Melrose station, a large and convenient house with twelve lots of ground attached. The grounds are well stocked with a variety of choice fruit, shade trees, shrubbery, &c., in excellent order. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition if required. The house is roomy, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing; immediate possession given; rent $600. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SING SING—A neat cottage-house, with 9 or 10 rooms; 4 acres of land, well stocked with fruit; carriage-house, wash-house, henery, &c.; 1¼ miles from the dépôt. Terms easy, if sold; rent $300. Apply at No. 376 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Yonkers, a first-class house, with 14 acres of land. For full particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A NEAT TWO STORY HOUSE, CON-taining twelve rooms, in Bloomfield New-Jersey, within about eight minutes' walk of the dépôt. Inquire of J. CRANE & CO., No. 50 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES TO LET—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, pleasantly situated; rents from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. Blackwell, Astoria, or R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 146 Front-st., N. Y.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A term of years, a first-class brick dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, at Glenwood, Yonkers, within one minute's walk of the dépôt. The grounds are laid out in artistic style, shaded by a beautiful grove, with fruit trees and shrubbery of the choicest kind. A rare opportunity to obtain a desirable residence within one hour's ride of the City. Apply to
J. T. WALSH, No. 18 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—The large and elegant country store, situated at Islip, opposite the Pavilion.

The store is 30 by 50, two stories high, with cellar full size, together with wheelwright shop, blacksmith shop, horse-shed, and one acre of land.

The above property is handsomely situated on the corner of South Country road and Johnson's-av., within ¼ mile of Great South Bay. There are vessels running daily to and from New-York, and 3½ miles from Long Island Railroad Dépôt. For particulars apply to E. A. BUNCE, No. 2 City Hall-place; J. E. VALENTINE, No. 106 Water-st.; or E. P. DURYEA, Islip, L. I.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE leasehold premises at the southeast corner of Broome and Willett sts, in the City of New York, containing in breadth in front on Broome-st 25 feet, and in depth on Willett-st., 75 feet. Lease runs until May 1, 1866, at annual ground rent of $200, with covenant for renewal for further term of 21 years, at an annual ground rent of $250 or payment for improvements. Premises now rent for $907. Also, the house and lot of ground known as No. 11 King-st., in the City of New-York, in fee simple, said lot being in width in front and rear 21 feet, and in depth on each side 75 feet. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the office of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway.
SMITH BARKER,
HENRY G. STORM,
Executors of Samuel Storm, deceased.

FOR SALE.—THE NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, and expressly for the owner; located in a good and healthy neighborhood, and on high ground; size of house, 22x44, including extension; lot, 25x100. The corner lot will be sold with the above, if desired; the ground is handsomely laid out with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire on the premises, 84th-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO NEW four-story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, in perfect order, 20 and 25 feet front, Nos. 149 and 151 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The above will be rented very low for the purpose of commanding a good tenant; rent $800 and $1,000 per annum. Apply to the agent, No. 126 East 35th st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M., or at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 12 to 2 P. M. Houses open during the day.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE front house, fine basement and under-cellar, just finished, and containing all the conveniences for a genteel residence, situated on the south side of 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply at the office of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, corner 34th-st. and Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT, 25x100, SITUATION one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 20 minutes' walk from the ferries, convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water; stable on rear, all in excellent condition; price, $3,800. No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette-av. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house in 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has double extension on first and second floors; has 14 rooms, with modern improvements; lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches; price, $9,800—$3,000 can remain; will take one or two lots in Harlem in trade. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs. three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A first-class three-story, sub-cellar and attic brick house No. 158 Henry st.; lot 23x100; house 23x45, with 10 feet extension, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Terms easy. Apply to ALEX MUIR, 60 New-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice, a new and beautiful brown-stone house in Portland-av., near Washington Park; also, a fine brick house No. 178 Fort Green-place, within one minute's walk of the Fulton and Atlantic-av. cars.
T. B. JACKSON, Builder.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house in 45th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs; every modern improvement brown-stone front, high stoop, will be sold low. Inquire of A. A. DENMAN, foot of West 20th-st., before 10½ A. M., or after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements, on the north side of East 55th st., between 2d and 1st avs. Terms easy. Inquire of WILLIAM A. INCH, No. 164 East 46th-st., or WILLIAM H. DISBROW, No. 125 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, pleasantly situated, No. 302 East Broadway, fronting the square. The house is in excellent condition, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Three-fourths can remain on bond and mortgage to a responsible party. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—160 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 77 East 35th st., (Murray Hill,) between Park and Lexington avs, one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 182 East 23d st.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL WILL BE SOLD—Three-fourths its value for cash; $15,000 can remain; first-class in style and finish; built by day's work; fronts Madison-av; three story and basement; 65 feet deep, full lot. E. LINN, No. 23 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 36x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—SEVERAL first-class three-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 36 WEST 46th-st., near 5th-av, a new and elegant house in perfect order, and will bear close examination. Terms favorable. A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 8 West 28th-st., 26x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,556 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LOTS AND GARDENS—60 lots on 4th-av., 83d and 84th sts., between 3d and 5th avs., for sale or to let; well adapted for green-houses. Apply to J. T. FARISH, No. 123 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CHATHAM-STREET property, with a quit rent roll, situate near the junction of William and Chambers-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot No. 232 Clinton st., Brooklyn.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 103 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Closter Dépôt, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. The land is of the finest in the country for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 20 miles from Jersey City. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED IN THE TOWNSHIP of Hempstead, about two miles west of the village, containing about 40 acres. The land is well situated, house and out buildings are in excellent order, plenty of fruit and a young orchard of the choicest kinds. The property will be sold on easy terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 220 Greenwich-st.

STRATFORD, CONN.—FARM ON THE SHORE—18 acres and buildings, with a large front on tide-water; fine beach for bathing; good coasting, fishing, &c.; near the village and dépôt; healthy and pleasant; 62 miles from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad. B. D. SMITH, on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FARM AND COUNTRY seat of 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation, on the Sound, L. I. Large house and outbuildings complete; land very rich, and scenery magnificent. Price $23,000. Terms easy. No agent will be treated with. Address F. D., Box No. 166 Times Office.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 270 acres, near the village of Coxsackie, Green County; has an extensive river front, and is every way desirable. Will be exchanged for City property; will divide it if desired. Inquire of S. B. JANES, No. 36 Broadway.

A FARM WANTED.—BY AN AMERICAN, with a small family, a good farm to rent, or work on shares, or will engage as foreman on a good farm. For further information, call or address A. M. TREADWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAMAICA, for $4,500. Terms easy.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 145 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860		$3,707,133 24
Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received during 1860	$496,573 36	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	104,106 33	
Amount of rents received and accrued	7,803 62	
Amount received in Trust for minor children	357 20	608,839 45
Total		$4,375,972 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Losses by Death	$204,007 56	
Paid for surrendered and cancelled Policies	31,373 99	
Paid for Taxes	7,692 56	
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity	36,773 89	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	19,019 67	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c.	7,997 43	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.	58,216 20	
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	4,033 99	371,115 16
Total		$3,004,857 53

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	51,959 05	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	301,608 84	
Real Estate owned by the Company	136,449 95	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	662,565 39	
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest	756,057 85	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	22,414 74	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	38,371 05	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	2,163 36	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	33,986 30	
		$2,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN, LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER, WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER, PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK, JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON, DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON, WM. C. DUSENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, JOHN MAIRS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, RUSSELL DART,
ROBERT E. COLLINS.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall. P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX. COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates. DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased. REFERENCES: Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons, Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BELDEN & YOUNG, BANKERS, CHICAGO, Ill. We make collections in all parts of the West. Refer to BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York. E. MORRISON, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, March 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10 Bk. of Republic	$100	20 Park Bank	100
10 Am. Exch. Bank	100	88 Marine Bk.	50
15 Howard Ins.	50	30 Brook. Gen. R.	50
20 Jersey City Ins.	50	20 Am. Tel. Co.	100
10 Hope Ins.	50	12 Col. Mer. Ins.	100
43 Chi. & M. W. R.	50	40 Exchange Ins.	30
150 So. Pacific R.	100	50 Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	100
20 Standard Ins.	50	1 N. Y. Society L. R.	
20 Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	40 Richmond Co. G. S.	
15 Commercial Ins.	100	20 U. S. S.S. Refing. Co.	100
40 Am. Exchange Ins.	100		

$1,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$3,000 St. Louis 7 per cent. Anticipation Bonds.
$25,000 Texas and New-Orleans R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$500 Sacramento City and Co. 6 per cent. Fd. Bonds.
$9,000 Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st Mtg. Bs.

Next Regular sale on THURSDAY, March 14. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company, the following Directors were unanimously reelected:
SIDNEY MASON, JOHN Q. JONES,
FRED'K DE PEYSTER, WILLIAM H. MACY,
GEORGE R. HOWELL, CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN, RICHARD MORTIMER,
WALDO HUTCHINS, F. A. LIVINGSTON,
JOHN B. HALL, LORILLARD SPENCER,
A. GOLDSBOROUGH JONES.
And, at a meeting of the Board, held on the 7th inst., the present officers were unanimously reelected. March 8, 1861. T. BAILEY MEYERS, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Dalton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are invited to attend an adjourned meeting at Satterlee & Co.'s Office, No. 49 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Every bondholder will find it for his interest to attend. H. S. MYGATT, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st. BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES. Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer. NEW-YORK, March 5, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 16. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

No business can be truly successful which is not founded on a real fitness of things; the article made or sold must have intrinsic merit, and supply a public want. Success, arising from the clap-trap of advertising, or the tricks of trade, or mere pretension and display, will be only apparent, and in the end but deceive the operator, and those who trust him.

But if an article supplies a public want, and fairly meets its reasonable expectation, its success and general adoption is merely a question of time. It may be retarded by adverse influences, or sped by prospering gales, but in the end is sure to win.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—Medicines for all the wants of enlightened life—Curatives that Father, Mother, Nurse or Traveler could always have by them, and always rely upon; so simple that mistakes could not be made in their selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity; and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily, for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician.

Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases which have been the bane of their life, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain, and among the million who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy.

But as no good is found without its evil, and no genuine coin without its counterfeit, so, under the shadow of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "Specifics" and "Remedies" have sprung up, whose chief office is to bear involuntary testimony to the value of the original. All these ephemeral productions are but the froth which success throws to the surface, as unsubstantial, and as worthless.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D., No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall.	From 26th-st. Station.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail 10 A. M.	10 25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time-table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning. JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily (Sundays excepted.) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M., and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On SUNDAY nights a train leaves Suffern at 8, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica. A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ANNA WASHINGTON, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Augustus Washington, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. JACKSON, Edwin C. Litchfield, John Stryker, Alfred Williams, Nelson P. Stewart, Patrick Tregent, Abraham G. Levy and Anna Levy his wife, George Winkler, James M. Petch, Andrew T. McReynolds, Joseph Sieles and William Thompson, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 31st day of January, 1861.—Dated Feb. 2, 1861. G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860. lawamM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FOR SALE.—ABOUT 1,300 TONS OF RAILS AND 100 tons of chairs and spikes, being the iron of the Railroad running from the Suspension Bridge to Youngstown, formerly known as the Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario Railroad, together with all the ties, timber, switches, and other material of said Railroad. Apply to ROBERT B. PORTER, No. 61 Wall-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

ARTICLES DU VOYAGE.—TRAVELING trunks bags, hat cases, dress trunks, ladies' shopping and traveling bags, lunch baskets, portmonnaies, dressing cases, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer. No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, sperrmatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.
By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself, after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CERTAIN cure for all sudden, sharp, and agonizing pains, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Cramps, Colic, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Sprains, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds, and all other complaints incident to the change of weather at this season. Sold by druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treaties, to be had gratis.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so. THOMAS CHRISTY, Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward. JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and wood-work, and the outside iron-work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Buildings.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MY SON, A. P. PILLOT, JR., BECOMES A partner in my house from this date. The business will be continued under the firm of A. P. PILLOT & SON. A. P. PILLOT. NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will hold its regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in the small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square. Meetings public. JOHN W. DRAPER, LL. D., Pres. CHAS. WAGER HULL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, Mc'h 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO. D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY, March 16.
ETNA, SATURDAY, March 23.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 30,
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin $75 | Steerage $30
First cabin to London $80 | Steerage, to London $33
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months $60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:
Wm. Tapscott, Emerald Isle, Albion,
Dreadnought, Middlesex, Victory,
Benj. Adams, Constellation, John J. Boyd,
West Point, Switzerland, Phœnix,
Underwriter, Shamrock, Cambria.
Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York. TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

NOTICE—FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.
From Pier foot of Canal-st., at 8 A. M. Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer Australasian, the steamer ADRIATIC Will be detained until WEDNESDAY, March 13, in order to take the mails which would have gone forward by the Cunard steamer of that date.
Rates of passage—Cabin, to Havre $110
Cabin, to Southampton 100
Second cabin to Southampton or Havre 60
Passengers must be on board at 7 o'clock A. M., and all baggage, excepting that needed in state-rooms, be sent to the steamer at pier foot of Canal-st., Tuesday afternoon, marked "Below." HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days:
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, MONDAY, March 11.
ER. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY, Mch. 14.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, 27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, 23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 16, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York, JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah. } Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on MONDAY, March 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Augusta, $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, $17 50. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT, DAILY, AT 4 P. M.—The steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, and GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River. Cabin fare, $1 50; forward deck, $1. Freight taken. For further particulars inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Co.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 16 South-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.
We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices. MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., 1st door east of Broadway.

ROOFING.

TRINIDAD ASPHALTUM.
A cargo of about 200 tons, suitable for roofing materials, or paving floors, or for the manufacture of illuminating oil, daily expected to arrive at Boston; for sale on favorable terms. Apply to COTTON & HALEY, No. 70 State-st., Boston.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, March 11, AND TWO FOLLOWING EVENINGS.
THREE NIGHTS MORE OF PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
In consequence of the VERY GREAT SUCCESS AND SURPASSINGLY WARM RECEPTION accorded to PROFESSOR ANDERSON PROFESSOR ANDERSON PROFESSOR ANDERSON
During the past THREE NIGHTS IN BROOKLYN, He has arranged to meet the wishes of many who have solicited him and to REPEAT HIS PERFORMANCES.
There will be a HYPERMETRICALLY GRAND MATINEE MAGIQUE ON SATURDAY, March 16.
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD
Will be repeated, WITH MANY VARIATIONS OF PROGRAMME AND NOVELTIES IN NATURAL MAGIC, Which will have Peculiar and characteristic features of interest.
Admission 50 cents
Amphitheatre 25 cents
Seats reserved and preengaged, 25 cents extra.
N. B.—In consequence of the very large audience expected on Monday, persons desirous of front seats should engage them VERY EARLY ON MONDAY MORNING.
Office open for the sale of seats from 7 till 12, from 3 till 6, and from 7 till 10.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BRISTOW'S GRAND ORATORIO OF PRAISE TO GOD, IN AID OF THE GRAHAM OLD LADIES' HOME, THURSDAY EVENING, March 14, 1861,
Miss Maria S. Brainerd, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. G. W. Haselwood, Mr. J. R. Thomas.
Full chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society of two hundred members, and AN ORCHESTRA FROM THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of Thirty Performers. MR. G. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
All the members of the Harmonic Society are particularly requested to be present at rehearsal this evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF Mr. THEODORE MOSS, (Treasurer,)
On which occasion will be revived Mr. Cowley's splendid Drama, in five acts, called A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND, with the following great cast:

Don Julio	Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Cæsar (first appearance since his severe illness)	Mr. Blake
Don Vincentio (first appearance since his severe illness)	Mr. Walcot
Don Carlos	Mr. Norton
Don Garcia	Mr. Reynolds
Don Vasques	Mr. Moore
Don Gaspar	Mr. Young
Pedro	Mr. Parsloe
Diego	Mr. Parkes
Donna Olivia	Mrs. Hoey
Minetta (her maid)	Miss Mary Gannon
Donna Victoria	Miss Morant
Donna Marcella	Mrs. Sloan
Donna Laura	Mrs. Reeves
Sancha	Miss Carman

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) A Favorite Comedy.
WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF Mr. BLAKE. Holcroft's Comedy of THE ROAD TO RUIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. BLAKE Respectfully announces to the public that HIS BENEFIT Will take place On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 13, When will be acted, for the last time this season, Holcroft's standard Comedy of THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Full cast by the excellent company.
N. B.—Box Book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. NIXON Lessee and Manager.
26th WEEK 76th NIGHT of the engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST.
UNDIMINISHED ATTRACTION OF THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN.
FULL HOUSES FOR SIX CONSECUTIVE MONTHS!
On MONDAY EVENING, March 11, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
With a full and brilliant cast of characters.
Cardinal Richelieu Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 12, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, The Distinguished National Comedian, will appear in two of his popular pieces. Also, the RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
In the course of the week will be brought out in a style of superlative splendor, the grand operatic ballet of LA BAYADERE, in which SIGNORINA GALETTI and her beautiful troupe of artists, together with an efficient operatic corps, will appear.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager A. W. JACKSON.
The management has sincere pleasure in announcing the engagement of the talented and beautiful young American actress, MISS JANE COOMBS, who will make her first appearance at this Theatre on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, in the character of MARGARET ELLMORE, in the popular play of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
MR. J. W. WALLACK will appear in the character of MATHEW ELLMORE, with a powerful cast, embracing the entire strength of the Company.
To conclude with the Farce of THE MARRIED RAKE, in which Mr. Davidge, Miss Clifton, Mrs. Chanfrau, and Mrs. G. Stoddart will appear.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
NINETEENTH SEASON—1860-1861.
FOURTH CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, March 16, 1861.
Orchestral Pieces: BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY No. 7; Overtures, "GENOVEVA," by Schumann, and "LES FRANCS JUGES," by Berlioz.
Solo Performers: Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Piano; Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Violin.
Conductor Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
Tickets for sale at the music-stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
MISS EMMA ROWCROFT'S MATINEE, TUESDAY, March 12,
On which occasion she will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Vocalists—Miss ANNIE KEMP, Mr. GEORGE CROZIER, and Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
Harp—Mr. APTOMMAS.
Piano—Mr. S. B. MILLS and Mr. WILLIAM SAAR.
The first part to consist entirely of SACRED MUSIC, in which selections will be given from Mendelssohn's ELIJAH, and Costa's ELI.
In the second part, Miss EMMA ROWCROFT will sing the celebrated Shadow Air from "Dinorah."
Tickets $1. To be had at all the Music Stores, and at Dodworth's Rooms.
To commence at 2 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
MONDAY EVENING, March 11, 1861.
The performances will commence with the new Drama, THE COCK OF THE WALK.
After which THE LOTTERY TICKET.
Concluding with an entirely new Drama, SIMON JENNINGS.

MR. R. J. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER for the first time in Brooklyn, the most popular of all his humorous harangues, entitled *The Prince of Wales*, at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, in Harrison-st., a few doors west of Court-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 12. Tickets 25 cents; to be obtained at the door. Proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Sabbath-School attached to the Church. Commence at 8.

NIBLO'S THEATRE, WITH SCENERY, WARDROBES, APPURTENANCES, &c. Also, CONCERT-ROOM and SALOON TO LET OR LEASE, together or separately. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK Will celebrate their 77th Anniversary Dinner at the Astor House, on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 6 o'clock. The following named gentlemen have been duly elected as officers for the ensuing year:
CHARLES P. DALY, President.
WM. WATSON, 1st Vice-Pres. RICHARD BELL, 2d Vice-Pres.
H. L. HOGUET, 3d " DANIEL DEVLIN, 4th "
CHARLES H. BIRNEY, Treasurer.
THOMAS BARBOUR, Secretary, No. 9 Barclay-st.
The following members were appointed to act as stewards, and from whom tickets may be obtained.
RICHARD BELL, Chairman.
DANIEL DEVLIN, cor. B'way and Warren-st. | H. L. HOGUET, 26 Barclay.
JOHN B. FOGARTY, 3 Pine.
WALTER MAGEE, Park-place. | B. SMITH, 368 Broadway.
JAS. STUART, 33 Nassau-st. | JOHN T. DOYLE, 65 Wall-st.
B. O'CONNOR, 41 Ann-st. | PETER RICE, 162 Water-st.
ALFRED ROE, 38 Wall st. | WM. WATSON, Park-place.
THOMAS BARBOUR, Sec'y, No. 9 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY CURIOSITIES.
The strangest novelty in the world! THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, A beautiful and accomplished Lady, yet having HEAVY BEARD AND WHISKERS!! The envy and admiration of every beardless youth. She is accompanied by the celebrated QUEEN OF LILIPUTIANS, MISS E. REED, TWENTY-TWO YEARS OLD, the most perfect model of a woman, 33 inches high, weighs 22 pounds, pleasing, interesting and agreeable, a fit WIFE FOR GEN. TOM THUMB.
They are both to be seen at all hours, Day and Evening.
ANOTHER DRAMATIC NOVELTY! GITANELLI, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI.
A splendid Spectacular piece, never before represented in America, but received with great *éclat* at the principal theatres in London for upwards of 150 consecutive nights.
It will be produced every Afternoon and Evening.
MISS DORA DAWRON, THE DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, appears at each performance, singing alternately a deep and powerful tenor and delicate soprano; also, the patriotic song, THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.
In addition to all the above, which is only a fraction of the attractions of the Museum, which no one will doubt is worth four times the price of admission, the following unparalleled Wonders are to be seen, and all without extra charge, making the Museum the most attractive place of amusement in the World, as well as the cheapest. PERFORMING BEARS; GRIZZLY BEARS, the GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, the GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION, the curious and amusing WHAT IS IT? the BIG SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, and the whole host of other Wonders and Curiosities which are nowhere to be found but at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, constituting a PERFECT MEDLEY OF LIVING WONDERS, Such as never was seen in any part of the world at any one establishment, and such as everybody says is WORTH TEN TIMES THE PRICE OF ADMISSION to the Museum. This is the secret of our success. We give the public two or three dollars' worth of novelties and amusements for a "quarter." It matters not what the taste of the visitor is, he is sure to find it gratified, and leave the Museum SATISFIED THAT HE HAS GOT HIS MONEY'S WORTH.
Yet the price of admission to all this is only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN THE GREAT THREE ACT BURLETTA, THE SEVEN SISTERS, Which will be repeated MONDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, WITH ALL THE BEAUTIFUL UNION TABLEAUX, As exhibited in UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN. Concluding with the great scene THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY IN THE BOWER OF FERNS.
Seats may be secured ten days in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7¾ o'clock.
The performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
MARDI, 12 Mars, 1861. A la demande générale, seule representation L'HONNEUR ET L'ARGENT. Comedie en cinq actes de M. Ponsard.
TUESDAY, 14th, representation au benéfice de M. ROBIN.

BANJO AND VIOLIN TAUGHT IN THE best manner by JAS. BUCKLEY, of Buckley's Serenaders. Terms 50c. per lesson, or 12 lessons for $5, in advance. Patent Banjos and Instruction Books for sale cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed each pupil. Apply at No. 36 White-st., near Broadway.

LECTURES.

COURT OF DEATH!
REV. WM. H. MILBURN Will deliver his New and most Thrilling Lecture on SARGEANT S. PRENTISS, THE RENOWNED ORATOR OF THE SOUTHWEST, At the COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.
No lecture ever delivered by Mr. Milburn has carried an audience to a higher pitch of excitement and enthusiasm than this. A New-England Christian Home—Flush Times in Mississippi, 25 years since—Courts and Courage—Legal Triumphs—Gambling, Drinking and Dueling.
The stirring narratives interwoven, amusing anecdotes, brief passages from speeches, the opinion of Everett, Webster and others, all combine to make this lecture of extraordinary interest, and Mr. Milburn relates them with graphic and thrilling effect.—*New-York Observer.*
As an extra attraction, at the close of the lecture, the great and sublime Painting, by Peale, of THE COURT OF DEATH, will be exhibited and explained (being placed on the stage and covered during the lecture.) This painting covers 312 *square feet of canvas*, contains 23 LIFE-SIZE FIGURES, and is valued at 25,000 DOLLARS.
Tickets, 25 cts., admitting to the whole. Teachers and Pupils, and Children under 16, half-price. For sale at the Bookstores and door. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

JOHN B. GOUGH Will Lecture AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1861, For the Benefit of the HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS. Subject—"CHILDREN OF THE STREET."
A band from the Home Schools will sing, "Oh, Save the Little Children of Poverty and Crime." Tickets 25 cents, at the door; at B. B. Beach's Exchange, No. 229 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, or at the Home, No. 32 East 30th and No. 29 East 29th sts. Doors open at 7, commence at 7½; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

A NEW LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.—Mr. GOUGH will lecture at Dr Cheever's Church, Union-square, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, March 13, on *Woman's Influence for Good or Evil*, in relation to Temperance. Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Those who buy two of the 50-cent tickets will receive a card entitling a lady to a six-months' subscription to the Woman's Library. Tickets at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS, For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms. No. 203 BROADWAY. Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $60, $100, $135, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

PIANOS—PIANOS. HAZELTON BROTHERS, Manufacturers of THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE, IN ALL STYLES OF CASES, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SON'S GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE: LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

HORACE WATERS' MUSIC STORE, NO. 333 Broadway, to be torn down; Worth-st. to be widened—in consequence of which the extensive stock of pianos, melodeons, Alexandre organs, and all kinds of musical merchandise, will be sold at extremely low prices: 6 oct. second-hand pianos, $60; 6¾ oct., $100; 6¾ oct., $120; 7 oct., $145; 7 oct.—been used but few months—$175; 7 oct., Gilbert Æolian piano, elegantly carved, price $600, new, will be sold for $325; second-hand melodeons, $25 to $55; 20 new 7 oct. pianos, and 10 new melodeons, to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7 octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

ATTENTION, PIANO-FORTE PURCHASERS.—Receivers sale of Piano-fortes by order of Judge Leonard, Supreme Court, for benefit of creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton; magnificent rosewood 7-octave Piano-fortes, for $150, original prices $325; others at $250, generally sold for $450; several second-hand Piano-fortes very low. Apply at No. 358 Bowery. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

AS ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST'S SITUATION wanted by a good musician who has had several years' experience in a Protestant Church. Salary not so much an object as the advantage of a good and permanent position. An engagement taken in the country or would go South. Address D. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS ORGANIST AND BASS will be open for an engagement after the 1st of May next, in any church, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Undoubted references given. Address, stating location and price, for one week, G. W. M., organist, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir; Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE ORGAN BUILT by Mr. Henry Erben, for the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, will be exhibited on MONDAY EVENING, March 11, 1861, commencing at 8 o'clock. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $500.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

geographical or sectional parties; the fourth demands a fair partition of the Territories, and equal protection therein; the fifth declares that in time of profound peace with foreign nations, as now exists, and when no symptoms of domestic insurrection appear, it is unwise, impolitic and offensive to accumulate within the limits of a State interested in the irritating pending questions of the deepest importance, an unusual number of troops and munitions of war; the sixth indulges in the hope of a restoration of the Union and fraternal feelings; the seventh recommends the repeal of unfriendly, unconstitutional legislation, and the adoption of proper amendments to the Constitution; the eighth concedes the right of States to withdraw for just causes; the ninth alludes to the position of the Federal Government as disclaiming the power under the Constitution to recognize withdrawal; the tenth, without expressing an opinion on the question of power, desires to confer upon the Government powers necessary to deal peaceably with the ques] tion involved, and, if necessary, to recognize the separate independence [of the seceding States, make treaties and pass such laws as separation may make proper; the eleventh recommends the people of her sister States to respond at the earliest moment.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 10.

After some unimportant proceedings in the Convention yesterday, Judge GAMBLE, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, presented and read the report of that Committee. The report is long and carefully written, makes a faithful exposition of all the circumstances surrounding the position and affecting the interests of Missouri, recounts the evils of which the South may rightfully complain, admonishes the North that the hostile and fanatical feelings towards Southern institutions manifested by a large number of the people of that section are productive of evil, and expresses the hope that a better knowledge of the subject will remove their prejudices. It does not assume a threatening attitude towards either extreme section of the country, but points out the errors of both, and concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, but on the contrary she will labor for such an adjustment of the existing troubles as will secure peace, rights, and equality to all the States.

Resolved, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment the present causes of disagreement may be removed, the Union perpetuated, and peace and harmony be restored between the South and North.

Resolved, That the people of this State deem the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Mr. CRITTENDEN, with the extension of the same to Territories hereafter to be acquired, a basis of adjustment, which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

Resolved, That the people of Missouri believe that the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and that this Convention urges the Legislature of this State to take steps for calling such Convention.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce the seceding States, or the employment of force by the seceding States to assail the Government of the United States, will inevitably plunge the country into civil war, and thereby extinguish all hope of an amicable settlement of the issues now pending; we, therefore, earnestly entreat the Federal Government, as well as the seceded States, to stay the arm of military power, and on no pretence whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war.

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at Jefferson City on the third Monday in December.

Resolved, That a Committee be elected, a majority of which shall have power to convene the Convention at such time and place prior to the third Monday in December, as the exigencies may require.

The report was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. REDD, whilst heartily approving the temper and spirit of the report, dissented from the plan of adjustment as laid down. He asked leave to present a minority report on Monday, which was granted, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 9.

In the Congress to-day there was nothing made public.

It is understood that the permanent Constitution will be completed to-night or Monday, and a recess will follow.

The reported announcement of a Commission to Europe is premature, and it is believed that none will be confirmed until the Conference at Washington is concluded.

THE TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, Friday, March 8, *via* New-Orleans, 9th.

On the 4th inst. the State Convention declared Texas out of the Union, and Gov. HOUSTON immediately issued a proclamation to that effect.

Incomplete returns make the majority for secession 26,000 out of 31,540 votes.

Ordinances have been passed authorizing delegates to represent Texas in the Provisional Government.

Vessels sent to Texas by the Federal Government will not be seized.

Gov. HOUSTON, it is said, will not resign, nor take the oath of allegiance to the State.

The Convention is discussing an ordinance defining treason.

BEN. McCULLOCH has sent a detachment to guard the upper forts.

NORTHERN-OWNED STOCK ATTACHED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday is credibly informed that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has attached the Northern stock in the Macon and Western Railroad, amounting to about one million of dollars.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 9.

The Senate passed resolutions yesterday that our Senators in Congress, and Representatives, be requested to oppose the passage of all acts granting supplies, men and money to coerce the seceding States into submission or subjugation, and that, should such acts be passed by Congress, our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives berequested, to retire from the halls of Congress.

The lower branch of our State Legislature has passed a joint resolution to-day to go into an election for United States Senator on Wednesday next.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 9.

The Alabama Convention has adopted an ordinance transferring all operations to the Provisional Government, with the arms and munition acquired from the United States.

They have also transferred the authority over the forts and arsenals to the Southern Confederacy.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 8.

The State Convention has adopted an ordinance to transfer certain funds to the Government of the Confederate States, which is now in the hands of the State Depository.

A private dispatch from Montgomery says that the revenue laws have been adjusted by a regulation of the Treasury Department, so as to avoid any prejudice to the steamboat interest.

THE WORKS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 9.

The Charleston *Courier* of Thursday, says that the works in the harbor have made formidable progress within a few days, under Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Three soldiers, whose enlistment had expired, left Fort Sumpter to-day.

SPEECH OF WM. C. RIVES, OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 8.

WM. C. RIVES addressed a large meeting to-night on the subject of the Peace Conference propositions. His remarks looked to the conciliation of the Border States and the eventual reconstruction of the Union. He denounced secession. There was much enthusiasm.

THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT KEY WEST.

Advices from Key West, *via* Havana, report the arrival at that port on the 22d of February, having on board ninety recruits in charge of Cap. DAWSON, of the First Artillery. The day following her arrival sixty-two recruits were landed for Capt. J. M. BRANNAN's company at Fort Taylor. A large quantity of stores for the use of the garrison were also landed. She coaled and proceeded to Tortugas for the purpose of landing recruits for Major ARNOLD's command, and also six month's provisions for that post. It was understood at Key West that the *Webster* was bound to Brazos and Indianola for the troops at those points, Major PORTER having charge of the expedition with instructions to accompany the troops to their destination. A salute of 34 guns was fired at Fort Taylor on WASHINGTON's birthday by Capt. BRANNAN. The American Flag floated from the top of all the Government and nearly all the other public buildings in Key West, and the day was patriotically observed by all.

SAILING OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The steamer *Empire City*, with troops and ordnance stores, bound for Texas, anchored on Saturday night at Quarantine, and took her departure yesterday for her destination.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 9.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committee:

To incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company.

To facilitate the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents.

To incorporate the New-York Veteran Scott Life Guard.

To establish a parade-ground in Brooklyn.

The New-York Metropolitan Health District bill.

Mr. CONNOLLY presented the annual report of the New-York Hospital, and a petition asking a $22,000 appropriation.

The bill to regulate removals from office was reported by a majority of the Committee for the consideration of the Senate, a minority being opposed to the bill.

The following bills were reported adversely:

Relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court.

Relative to the collection of taxes when stayed by injunction.

To repeal the Madison-avenue improvement act.

To incorporate the Company for the safe-keeping of valuable packages in New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MANIERRE—To authorize the extension of the streets in New-York between West Twenty-fourth and West Thirty first-streets.

By Mr. FIERO—To appropriate $500 for a monument to Baron STAATS SALUSBURY.

By Mr. MANIERRE—To facilitate the trial of civil actions in the First Judicial District.

BILLS PASSED.

To protect State bridges.

To authorize Inspectors of Election to take the affidavits required by the Registry law.

To authorize charitable societies, orphan asylums, &c., to lease or sell real estate.

To authorize the procuring of suitable places to hold the courts in New-York city.

The bill to exempt the New-York Academy of Music from taxation was reported favorable.

The bill to enable the Fourth Ward Mission School to share in the Common School Fund was reported for the consideration of the Senate by the majority of the Committee, Mr. McLEOD MURPHY dissenting.

Mr. FIERO moved to take from the table the bill in relation to the Finance Department for the City of New-York. Lost.

Mr. MANIERRE moved that the bill to reduce the fare on the New-York City Railroads be recommitted, to give the parties opposed to it a hearing.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. RAMSEY, SESSIONS and GRANT, and others, and advocated by Mr. SPINOLA.

The motion was lost.

The bill, on motion of Mr. SESSIONS, was then moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole. It will come up on Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 9.

Mr. COZANS, on the question of privilege, stated that when the bill to locate the Post-office in Nassau-street was before the House, he called for the reading of a remonstrance which had been mysteriously mislaid. Since then, insinuations have been made that no remonstrance was ever presented, and it had been called for only as a trick to defeat the bill. He called attention to the page of the Assembly Journal where the remonstrance is recorded, and he designated the insinuation as characteristic of the means used to force the bill through the House.

A large number of petitions were presented.

Mr. CALLAHAN reported a bill creating a Board of three Licensing Engineers, to be appointed by the Governor, to examine and license all engineers; no one to be allowed to act as engineer without a certificate.

Mr. CALLAHAN also reported, for the consideration of the House, a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Ice Company.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the Central Park act was reported favorably.

The bill to regulate the sale of fruit in the City of New-York was reported adversely, and the report agreed to.

Mr. C. ANDRUS introduced a bill to regulate the powers of the Brooklyn Common Council in relation to tenement houses, awnings, &c. Also authorizing them to fix the names of streets, the numbers of houses, &c.

The House then resumed the consideration of the annual Supply bill, as the special order.

The Assembly met on Saturday evening, and held a late session.

Mr. WAGER, from the Select Committee, reported amendments to the Constitution, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

On motion of Mr. BUCKLEE, privileges on the floor were extended to Capt. SAMUEL WHITING, of the *Arctic*, the relief-ship to KANE's expedition, and late Captain of the steamship *Marion*, who declined, in the harbor of Charleston, to substitute the Palmetto flag for the Stars and Stripes.

The bill to amend the New-York Unsafe Building act was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CALLAHAN introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to taxes and assessments in New-York, and the collection of water-rates in arrears in the said City.

Mr. NESBITT introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in De Kalb avenue and other avenues in Brooklyn.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE, a Committee of five was raised to devise means to facilitate the business of the House.

Mr. WIARD called up the resolution limiting debate to ten minutes, without the consent of the House, and it was adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* April 10th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Laid over.

Mr. COZZENS moved to recommit the bill to confirm the purchase by the United States of the present post-office site in New-York City to the Judiciary Committee.

Before putting the question the Speaker, LITTLEJOHN, caused to be read to the House a communication from the Corn Exchange in favor of the present site, but Mr. COZZENS' motion was adopted. The Judiciary Committee is understood to be opposed to the bill without material amendments, which are opposed by those who are interested in getting the bill passed.

A motion to hold sessions every evening except Saturday, was introduced by Mr. FAXON, and laid over.

The annual Supply bill was then taken up and considered till a late hour in Committee of the Whole.

Progress was reported.

Adjourned till Monday.

Large Fire at Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, O., Friday, March 8.

A fire this morning destroyed the buildings occupied by N. G. OLDS as a machine-shop, and NORCROSS & UPP as a chair factory; also the large building occupied as offices by the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad; the Toledo, New-York and Erie Railroad; the New-York Central Railroad and the Express Company, together with the Drovers' Hotel and several other buildings. The principal sufferers are PITT COOKE, $15,000, insured $5,500; NORCROSS & UPP, $10,000, insured $4,000; R. B. HUBBARD, $6 000 Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad, $9,000; N. G. OLDS, $1,500; H. COLTON, Drovers' Hotel, $700. The total loss is probably $55,000.

Catholic Church Dedication in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 10.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, a massive and elegant structure, recently erected on Harrison-avenue, in the south part of the city, was dedicated to-day, with the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church. The Dedication Sermon was preached by Bishop FITZPATRICK, who assisted in celebrating the Pontifical Mass. In the evening, Bishop McCLOSKEY, of Albany, preached at Vespers. An immense throng attended the services.

The Missouri Relief Bill.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 9.

Gov. JACKSON has signed the Relief bill passed by the Legislature a few days since. This law extends the time for returns of executions issued by the Court of Record to the second term after the date of the execution, and extends the time for returns of executions issued by a Justice of Peace, to one year after the date thereof.

Ship Victory Ashore Below Cape Henry.

NORFOLK, Saturday, March 9.

The ship *Victory*, 92 days from Callao, went ashore on Friday 35 miles south of Cape Henry. In consequence of the heavy gale from the eastward today, the vessel and cargo are probably a total loss. Assistance has been sent her from this port.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, March 10.

The extensive lard-oil and candle works of THOMAS EMERY & SONS, corner of Vine and Water streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $150,000; insured for $112,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Brig Mary D. Lane.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 9.

The ship *Indiana*, from New-York, has arrived here with the Captain and crew of the brig *Mary D. Lane*. The latter vessel was bound from New-York to Charleston, but was abandoned at sea during a heavy gale, having sprung aleak.

Arrival of the United States.

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 9.

The steamer *United States*, from Glasgow 16th, arrived here this morning.

Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 10.

A very heavy northeast gale and drenching rain prevailed here yesterday, from 4 P. M. till midnight.

For Europe.

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 9.

The steamship *Canadian* sailed for Liverpool at 3.30 this afternoon.

Police Commissioners.

THE CHARGES AGAINST OFFICER A. H. WILLIAMSON.

The trial before the Police Commissioners on Saturday of Detective ALVIN H. WILLIAMSON, on charges preferred against him by Superintendent KENNEDY, was proceeded with, but there was no decision announced. The charges are as follows:

CHARGE NO. 1.

"I hereby charge ALVIN WILLIAMSON with neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. Specification: In this, that said WILLIAMSON was absent without leave from Saturday, March 2, until this morning, March 6, from his Precinct duty. In this, that said WILLIAMSON absented himself from the Metropolitan District without leave, and in defiance of a refusal to allow him to go. JOHN A. KENNEDY."

CHARGE NO. 2.

"I hereby charge ALVIN H. WILLIAMSON with intoxication and grossly improper conduct. Specification: In this, that said WILLIAMSON, on the afternoon of March 1st appeared in the office of the Superintendent in a state of intoxication. In this, that said WILLIAMSON, while in the presence of the Superintendent, demeaned himself in a disrespectful manner, using language highly improper in the presence of his commanding officer. JOHN A. KENNEDY."

We learn that on the occasion referred to Mr. WILLIAMSON went to the Superintendent's office and requested that he might be sent to Washington with the other officers detailed for that purpose. This request it is said was very curtly denied by Mr. KENNEDY, whereupon the officer asked for leave of absence, that he might go at his own expense. He was informed that he could have no permission to leave the City, and was ordered out of the room. He hesitated about going, saying that he had important business to transact in Washington, and pressed his request for leave of absence. At this Mr. KENNEDY became angry and threatened to kick the officer out of the room. Mr. WILLIAMSON also got excited and informed Mr. KENNEDY that he was not capable of kicking him out, following the remark by an immediate tender of his resignation. The Superintendent refused to accept the resignation, saying that the officer was drunk and he would have him dismissed from the force. Mr. WILLIAMSON then wrote out his resignation and sent it to the Superintendent, but it was not heeded, the above charges being made immediately. When the case came before the Commissioners Mr. WILLIAMSON denied the charge of drunkenness, but admitted that he was out of the City at the time charged, but after his resignation had been sent in. The witness for the defence being called, nine gentlemen of respectability testified to having been in company with the officer immediately before and after his interview with the Superintendent, at which times he was perfectly sober. After that interview he was said to have been excited and irritated, but in no way intoxicated. In reference to charge No. 1, the defendant's counsel, Mr. HOLMES, submitted the following statement, which was sworn to by Mr. WILLIAMSON:

"That, as to the charge of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders made against him on the 6th day of said March, he saith that he had then tendered his resignation as a policeman to the Police Department, and that the bringing of such charges was the result of malice on the part of the Superintendent of Police, who had previously, under color of his official authority, endeavored to induce him, (the said respondent,) while acting as a detective of the said Police Department, to proceed to the cities of Baltimore and Washington, for a purpose which was developed by a conversation which took place between the said KENNEDY and this respondent, on an evening in the latter part of December last, at the head-quarters of the Police Department in this City; that, on the occasion referred to, the said KENNEDY summoned this respondent to the apartment of the said KENNEDY, who then and there said substantially as follows: 'I understand that you are a pretty good Republican?' To which the said respondent replied, 'Yes, I understand myself to be so.' That said KENNEDY then said, 'I intend to send one or more detectives to the cities of Baltimore and Washington, for I have understood that they are organizing a plot or plots, there, to assassinate the President elect—at all events I desire it to appear so, so that I can do the President a service. I have been spoken of as a candidate for the office of United States Marshal of the Southern District, and I don't know but that I shall be a candidate.' That this respondent then said that he didn't think himself very smart at that kind of business, and that he (KENNEDY) could find some one to do it who was more capable; that the said KENNEDY then replied, in a short tone, 'Very well,' when this respondent left the room. This respondent saith and distinctly charges that the disobedience of orders above set forth (if his conduct in declining to go to Baltimore and Washington, as stated, can be called such) is the only instance of any disobedience of orders on his part since he joined the Police Department, and up to the time that he sent in his resignation as hereinbefore stated. That, subsequently, and after rumors had been heard of a plot to assassinate Mr. LINCOLN, the respondent determined, if possible, and in view of the conversation of the said KENNEDY, to go to the city of Washington, and ascertain if there was any foundation for such reports, and to this end went to the office of the said Superintendent, on the first day of March, to ask for leave of absence, which was abusively refused by the said KENNEDY; and that in consequence of such refusal this respondent tendered his resignation, so that he could go to the said city of Washington."

ALVIN H. WILLIAMSON.

Mr. WILLIAMSON has been in the Police Department a number of years, and has ever been esteemed an upright and honorable man. His brother, AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, is a prominent Republican, who ran for Congress last Fall in opposition to BEN WOOD, and came very near being elected. There is a variety of opinions in regard to the statement thus made by WILLIAMSON, his friends contending that it is true in every particular, while persons who have known Mr. KENNEDY for many years, allege that he is too shrewd to thus expose his hand to a subordinate. He will, doubtless, have something to say in reference to the matter on his return from Albany. The Commissioners have not yet rendered a decision in the case. Mr. WILLIAMSON has no desire to remain in the Police force, but objects to being dismissed for drunkenness when not guilty of that offence.

Fires.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

At an early hour on Saturday morning it was discovered that a diabolical attempt had been made to set fire to the five-story tenement house No. 274 East Houston-street. The incendiary had stealthily entered the hallway and kindled a fire under the stairs, which speedily burned a hole in the floor and set the stairs on fire. JACOB BENHACK, one of the occupants of the house, having been awakened to attend to the wants of his sick wife, smelt the smoke, and after a lengthy search discovered the origin and alarmed the inmates of the building. With the assistance of the police the flames were extinguished, but not until considerable progress had been made in the destruction of the stairs. Damage to the amount of $10 was the result; insured for $2,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. This building, being five stories in height, towers 20 feet above the adjoining houses, so that escape by the roof would have been almost impossible for the numerous women and children in the house. The stairway was nearly destroyed, so that, had the fire got good headway, a fearful loss of life must necessarily have ensued. The building, which is specially adapted for the scene of another Elm-street catastrophe, is owned by Mr. F. MEYER, and is in no way provided with fire-escapes. Fire-Marshal BAKER commenced an investigation with the hope of ferreting out the author of the fiendish attempt, but as yet has obtained no clue to direct suspicion toward any person.

IN A MANUFACTORY.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred in the willow-ware manufactory of Messrs. CRAIG & GRAHAM, Nos. 77 and 79 Vesey-street. The flames were first discovered in the basement, which was occupied as the shop, and such rapid progress did they make that both the buildings were threatened with entire destruction. Owing to the exertions of the firemen, the fire reached no higher than the first floor, although some of the occupants of the second story sustained damage by water. The losses are estimated as follows: Messrs. CRAIG & GRAHAM, occupants of one room on the first floor and the entire basements, lost most of their stock, valued at $1,000; J. C. BISHOP boot and shoe store, on first floor of No. 79, sustained damage to stock amounting to $700. LEOPOLD VOELKLE, who kept a cigar store in the building, a gentleman named PILLS, broker, and Mr. LAMBERWINE, a banker, sustained various losses by water. The damage, we understand, is entirely covered by insurance, but in what Companies they are insured we were unable to learn.

BURNING OF A FEATHER BED.

An alarm of fire was caused about seven o'clock on Saturday evening by the burning of a feather bed in a room occupied by Mrs. KEEVE, in the rear of No. 85 Baxter-street. No damage done.

IN A CARPENTERS SHOP.

The carpenter shop of G. L. DENNINGTON, No. 400 Water-street, was damaged by fire at about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon to the amount of $100. Insured for $500 in the Nassau Insurance Company.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Large Meeting of Germans at the Cooper Institute in Favor of the Sunday Laws.

Speeches by Gustav Schwab, Dr. Stohlmann, Mr. Cook, Prof. Rauschenbusch, and Prof. Hitchcock—Resolutions against the Repeal of the Sunday Laws Unanimously Adopted.

The open opposition to the observance of the Sabbath as a day of worship in this City, has heretofore come mainly from our German population, and many have been led to suppose, in consequence, that infidelity was the prevailing sentiment among this class of our population. The meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening was the beginning of a movement which is destined to dissipate this error, and to relieve the respectable Germans of the City from the odium resulting from the injudicious conduct of a minority of their countrymen. The respectable, order-loving, and Christian Germans of New-York, are determined that the few Socialists and Infidels and general disturbers of the public peace in their midst, shall no longer misrepresent the character and sentiments of their countrymen in this City. With this view they held a meeting last evening, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, which at an early hour was filled to its utmost capacity. On the platform were seated a large number of German clergymen, and prominent citizens both German and American, while the body of the hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen representing the best class of the German population of the City. A few of the anti-Sabbath men were scattered here and there through the audience, and appropriately vindicated their peculiar principles by frequent attempts to disturb the meeting, but they were promptly taken in charge by the police, and quietly marched out of the hall, one after another, as the attempts were renewed. In this manner six persons were taken off to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. The officers of the meeting had been selected beforehand and were as follows:

President—GUSTAVE SCHWAB.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

T. E. Gaiss,	Herm. Schumacher,
James Wissing,	John Haas,
John C. Hahn,	Geo. Tiemann,
Ferd. Ehrhardt,	Chas. Bier,
Wilh. Hafenbrack,	H. Silbermann,
D. Heger,	Greger Speck,
Heim. Berge,	Jacob Gödel,
Geo. Bachman,	H. W. Niemann,
Carl Reckwyd,	Heim. Riedel,
Thos. Achelis,	Chas. G. Mann,
John Möller,	L. Burwirth,
Louis Eulner,	

The President first addressed the audience and after explaining the object of this meeting, and referring to the meeting held last Sunday at the German Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, gave a statement of what occurred at a similar meeting held about sixteen months ago, in the same hall, and for the same purpose as the present gathering. He also gave a brief statement of the proceedings of the Committee since that time, and concluded his speech with the remark, that German strength in faith, piety, and industry, were older than the spirit of infidelity and atheism. He further hoped that these evil spirits would soon be brought to terms and subdued forever. He finally expressed his hopes that the victory in this struggle would remain on their side, and if so the thanks and praise of two hemispheres would reward them for their labors, and for the multitude of abuses which were thrown upon them [Hisses from one part of the house and applause from the other.]

After singing another hymn, Rev. Mr. STOHLMANN, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Walker-street was introduced He addressed the meeting for some time, and was many times interrupted by the hisses of the opponents of the men who had called the meeting together. He declared that he was not at all surprised in seeing such a numerous attendance, for he had known his countrymen always as a peace and order-loving people, who had not come over to these shores to disturb the laws and institutions of a country the inhabitants of which had received them with open arms. One of the great and most worthy of these institutions was the strict observance of the Sabbath. May it remain so forever. Many hundred years ago a small number of open-hearted, pious men, arrived with their families in this country, and cultivated it. When grown more numerous, they labored zealously, and succeeded in gaining their liberty and adopting a Constitution which is still our pride, and under the protection of which we have gained freedom of speech and all the privileges which we enjoy now, and which made this country one of the greatest on the face of the earth. Shall we, Germans, come now and destroy one of these institutions, which is one of the commandments of our Lord, who said in his wisdom, man and all creation shall work six days in the week, and the seventh shall be devoted to rest. Just think of our old country, what it was 2,000 years ago. Who cultivated it? The Christians. Our opponents have never sent a missionary into the world, and still they claim that everybody should be convinced by their example, break the Sabbath, and indulge in all kinds of evil things on the day which our Lord claimed to be devoted for his service. May the observance of this day be forever as it was heretofore, for it is the most precious jewel which was left to us by the men who have sought refuge here first, and have established the laws which now govern this mighty Republic. May the Press, also, assist us in the course we pursue, and which we think is laudable and just. [Hisses again, and a general rise of the audience.]

The President then came forward and assured the people that nothing serious could happen, as every precaution was taken to preserve the peace and harmony of the meeting.

Mr. COOK, the Secretary of the American Sabbath Committee, was then introduced, and addressed the audience briefly, giving an account of the origin and progress of the organization of which he was secretary, and the objects which they sought to accomplish. He said he felt honored in addressing such an audience, which was the largest assemblage in favor of the civil and Christian Sabbath ever held in the world. It was no object of the Sabbath Committee to institute a Puritanical *régime* in reference to the Sabbath, but simply to enforce the laws which guarantee to every man of whatever nationality the *right* to one day of rest during the week, and at the same time to remove as far as possible those temptations to vice and crime, which tend to make this day of rest a curse instead of a blessing. Why should one man be allowed to sell rum during the week, while another was prohibited from selling Bibles? Either repeal all laws in reference to the Sabbath, and let the tide of trade and commerce go on the same as other days, or else enforce the laws against all alike. Speaking of the German petitions before the Legislature for the repeal of the Sunday laws, he said that out of 861 names which were examined, only 219 were to be found in the Directory, and of these 219, 94 were engaged in the liquor and cigar business In one petition there were 48 names signed by the same hand, in the same ink, and apparently at the same time. *Perhaps* the Legislature would think it best to repeal all the laws in the statute-book on the strength of such petitions as these, but he did not believe it. In conclusion, he exhorted the Germans of the City who were in favor of protecting the fair fame and character of their countrymen, to exert their influence in this great work of protecting the Christian observance of the Sabbath, upon which depended the liberties and happiness and prosperity of their adopted country.

At the conclusion of Mr COOK's remarks a hymn was sung by the congregation, after which

Professor RAUSCHENBUSCH, of Rochester, was introduced, and congratulated the assemblage that they had succeeded in having the Sunday laws established to such an extent in this city, and hoped they might be successful in keeping them, as they were the greatest blessing which could be given to man. He then proceeded as follows: I know our opponents say our course in reference to this law is not like that of Germans; but I know how we celebrate the Sunday in the old country. It is just the same as here, and I am glad of it, and may it ever be so. In other parts of our good old country, the Government allows people to dance to forget their other hardships. We don't want to force anybody to come to our churches, but we will insist on it that the Sabbath shall be kept as heretofore.

At the close of his remarks the following resolutions were put to vote and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rights of laboring men to a weekly season of rest, of Christians to a day of worship, and of all citizens to periodical exemption from traffic cars and noise, as secured by the laws of this and other States, are among the inalienable and most precious rights of freemen; and that every attempt to invade or pervert them, by making the common rest-day a period of trade, dissipation, or folly, tends to subject labor to capital, to debase public and private morals, to weaken the restraints of religion, and to undermine our free, self-governing institutions.

Resolved, That we therefore earnestly deprecate and protest against the repeal of the existing laws, which protect the civil Sabbath from the most dangerous and offensive forms of popular demoralization—the Sunday liquor traffic and beer-garden theatrical exhibitions.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be requested to present these resolutions to the Legislature of this State, as the sense of the law-abiding Germans of New-York.

Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK was the last speaker. He alluded to the identity of the Anglo-American and German stock, and said that the distinguishing characteristic of this race was their love of liberty, but the liberty they sought for was liberty restrained by law. Liberty to do evil was not liberty, but slavery. [Applause.] Tyrants established a multiplicity of holidays, and surfeited the people with pleasures, in order that they might keep them slaves. [Applause.] They were afraid of upright true men; they wanted besotted, ignorant men. This was the policy of the Neros and Caligulas of history. In this country the case was different. Here the people are their own rulers, and the permanence of their liberties will be just in proportion to the restraint upon evil doing which they put upon themselves. We were a Christian people, a praying people; we had a *right* to worship and to pray, and we were entitled to protection in that right. When we ceased to wish for this right or to protect ourselves in the exercise of it, the days of our freedom were numbered. [Applause.]

At the close of Prof. HITCHCOCK's remarks another hymn was sung by the congregation, and the services closed with a benediction.

Reception of Hon. John A. Dix.

Extensive preparations are being made by citizens of all parties to extend a fitting welcome to Hon. JOHN A. DIX, the late Secretary, on his return from Washington. Not only will he have the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, in which to receive his friends, but a public dinner will be tendered him, in behalf of the mercantile community, so justly grateful for his efficient discharge of his onerous duties in recuperating the national finances.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City—Preparations for the Reception of Prince Alfred, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, left Havana at 1 P. M., March 5, and arrived at her wharf yesterday.

The U. S. steamers *Pocahontas* and *Powhatan* were in port coaling, the former to leave for Norfolk same day, (March 5,) and the latter to leave for New York on the 7th.

Great preparations were being made among all classes for the reception of Prince ALFRED, of England.

The Sugar market had revived under demand by speculators, while the regular quotations remain unchanged; Nos. 11 and 12 at 6@6¾ reals ℔ arrobe. Stock of Sugars on hand at Havana and Matanzas: 190,000 boxes and 13,000 hhds., against 115 000 boxes and 3,500 hhds. same time in 1860. Shipped last week: 23,500 boxes, and 19,205 hhds., of which ⅘ths only were for the United States.

Molasses dull; no demand with immense stock.

Freights in active demand at improving rates; last freights to New-York at $7 ℔ hhd.

New crop reported short in weight and quality.

Exchange—New York, par to 2½ premium; New-Orleans, 4 to 5 premium.

Health of the city and island good, and weather perfect.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Powell, of Kentucky; Ex-Gov. Wood, of Illinois; H. K. List, of Virginia; E. B Seymour and family, of Buffalo; J. B. Knowland, of Halifax; W. M. Pratt, of Canada; L. C Woodruff of Buffalo, and E. Toby, of New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. S. S. Cox, of Columbus, Ohio; J. T. Henley and J. C. Burch, of California; T. Gale, of Memphis; S. M. Johnson, of Nashville; W. R. Alexander, of Australia; Col. J. B. Stewart, of Washington. Dr. Berrien, of the U. S. Army, and J. G. Ewin, of Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; Col. Abell, of Auburn; A. Van Vechten, of Albany; James Lee, of Philadelphia; H. W. Corbett and lady of Oregon, and G. W. Beckwith, of Michigan, are at the Astor House.

E. Molyneaux, of the British Army; J. St. C. Morton, of the United States Engineer Corps; C. K. Smith, of Boston; T. Jenks, of Providence, and James Slevin, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

M. Beurtez and daughter, of Havana; S. M. Ferris, of New-Orleans, and S. D. Harris, of London, are at the Astor House.

Dr. R. H. Stuart, of Virginia; C. C. Alger, of Newburgh, and J. H. Thorndike, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mayor Langsdorf, of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Diez.

The Condition of the Steamer Mount Vernon.

Capt. MERRITT, the underwriter's agent, expected, on Thursday last, (the latest intelligence received from the wreck) that he would be able to get the steamer off at high water on Saturday morning. At that time, however, a heavy blow set in from the southeast, which increased in violence throughout the day, varying at times to the eastward. If during this severe gale directly on shore, the vessel has not been bilged or broken up, she must have been driven hard ashore, and thus the chances of saving her rendered very remote.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—On Friday night last, Capt. SMITH, of the First Precinct Police, captured two burglars, just as they had entered the door of house No. 243 Adams-street. He handed one over to a citizen, to be conducted to the Station house, from whom he managed to make his escape. The other, who gave his name as JAMES R. O'BYRNE, was safely lodged in a cell, and was on Saturday committed for trial. On the person of accused was found several pawn-tickets for overcoats, for which owners are wanted.

POLITICAL.—The Bell and Everett General Committee have recommended as suitable candidates for Mayor, at the April election, Alderman DAYTON, A. M. WOOD, and A. J. BERRY, all Democrats. An informal ballot was subsequently taken by the Committee, when Mr. DAYTON received 17 votes, Mr. KALBFLEISCH received 10, Mr. WOOD 8, and Mr. BERRY 1.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA will, on Tuesday evening next, deliver his popular lecture, entitled "The Prince of Wales," in the Middle Reformed Dutch Church in Harrison street; the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Sabbath School of that Church.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A girl, two years old, named ROSANNA COSTELLO, whose parents reside on Kent-avenue, died Saturday morning, from the effect of injuries received by being scalded by a kettle of hot water, which fell upon her.

FATAL FLUID ACCIDENT.—A girl named LEBURS, who was severely burned at the Washington House a few days since by the explosion of a fluid lamp, died of her injuries on Saturday.

—George F. Wright, of Hartford, Conn., has been employed by the State of Illinois to paint the portrait of President Lincoln for its Capitol. The appropriation for the work is $2,500.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 8.

COTTON—The market closed with an advancing tendency; sales, to day, 20,000 bales, at 11⅛c. for Middling; sales of the week, 81 000 bales; total sales, 141 650 bales; stock in port, 365,500 bales. COFFEE—Sales of the week, 8,750 bags, at 10½c.@13c.; imports, 3,800 bags; stock in port, 45,000 bags, against 39,500 bags in the corresponding time last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 9.

FLOUR drooping, at $5@$5 12½. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, more offering: Yellow, 61c; New, 58c. COFFEE, Rio 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY declined ½c., at 18¾c.@19c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 9

FLOUR, Ohio $5 12½. WHEAT dull; Red $1 25 @$1 29; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN dull; Mixed, 53c. @57c.; Yellow, 57c.@59c. PROVISIONS dull, and unchanged. COFFEE firm, at 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 18c.@18½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 9.

COTTON—The steamer's news caused less firmness. Sales to-day 7,500 bales middling at 11⅛c. SUGAR steady at 4¼c.@5¾c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 26c.@27c. FLOUR, $5 50 for superfine. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 9.

FLOUR firm at $4 50@$4 60 for superfine. WHISKY 14c. PROVISIONS quiet. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at ½ ℔ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 9.

COTTON—sales to-day 3,000 bales at 11c. for Middling, market closing firm.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 9.—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—J. Cracknell, George Briggs, J. Sickles, C. Storjohann, H. Benken and two boys, T. G. De Videiros, D. T. Galbeires, John Bell and wife, E. G. W. Ward, Emile Suler, James Menkeny, Thomas Brackett, R. G. Grainger, Samuel Fischer, L. Breling, L. Guscleude, Eug Nollin, A. Rosenberger, R. W. Golding, Ans. Arls, Henry Schumakers, Peter Heygens, Emile Longremare, B. J. Brown, J. M. Konis, Mrs. A. L. Holgate and two children, Miss M. A. Holgate, F. C. Howell, Philadelphia, and 112 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana—Miss Ada Clare, Miss Ballard, Mrs. Nixon and family, L. Nixon, C. A. Robert, Max Maretzek, C. D. Fredericks, Mr. Tuthill, A. J. McGuire, W. H. Smith, E. Rubira, Capt. Cheeseman, Theo. Christ, Mrs. M. Benites, J. T. Zalatar, Mrs. R. De Almeseza, Mrs. F. Aguirre, J. Durand, P. Dasse, T. Turban, F. Barrailler, James Knowland, J. T. Ward, J. J. Thompson and lady, M. T. Lara, Thos. Boswick, H. Valerio, R. E. Layburn, Thos. Doughty.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—W. P. Cornwell, Louis Stern, W. Brown, John Blake, Miss Emma Walton, Mrs. Husset, J. C. Merton, Miss J. Smith, Mrs. Foster, E. L. Adams, Miss C. Crawford, Miss Lord, D. Flanders, W. P. A. Gladden, B. E. Cunran, B. Bemtly, F. Otis, F. Shunly, S. Jackson, J. Pritchard, H. Dittman, H. O. Haslett, T. P. Curtis W. Wright, S. F. Freeman, F. Freeman, and 21 in steerage.

In steamship Jamestown from Norfolk, &c.—J. K. Mason, A. Kayhanssen Geo Prost, John Lockhart, lady and daughter and 15 in steerage.

In steamship Montgomery from Savannah.—Dr. R. C. Bates, Miss M. E. Sherman, and 2 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets..... 6 02 | Moon sets... 6 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 40 | Gov. Island.. 8 29 | Hell Gate.... 9 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, Samuel L. Mitchill & Son; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco Vale, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, Moorehead City, D. C. Murray.

Ship Shakespeare, (Brem.,) Fechter, Bremen, C. Luling.

Bark M. C. Dyer, Fickett Nuevitas, C. & E. J. Peters; Atlas, Bartlett, Havana, W H. Riversmith.

Brigs J. Jeffrey, Seeley, Rio Grande, Simpson & Clapp; M Jowell, Johnson, Wilmington, Simpson & Mayhew.

Schooners Grapeshot, Snow, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co; Spray, (Br.,) Packer, St. Thomas, F. G. Parker; M. C. Terbell, Terbell, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Selena Helen, Taylor, Nassau, B. F. Small; A. Jennings, Blake, Plymouth, T. G. Boston; Era, Mayo, Boston, J. W. McKee; Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Bristol, master.

Arrived...SUNDAY March 10.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, mdse. to F. Perkins

Bark Titania, (Nor.,) Clausen, Marseilles 70 ds., with mdse to Funch & Meincke. Has experienced very severe weather; broke misse mast and boom.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St Mark's 12 ds., with cotton, tobacco, &c, to Smallwood Earle & Co. 1st inst., lat. 24 45, lon. 81 15, spoke brig Manzanilla, of Harpswell, from Matanzas for New-York

Brig Amita Owen Ray, Nuevitas 1st inst. with sugar, &c. to Thomas Owen & Son. Sld in co. with bark Ibis, of Damariscotta, for Cork; brig A. Peters, McFarland, for New-York.

Brig Black Fish, Fairchild, Charleston 14 ds., with cotton and rice to D C. Murray. Has experienced some heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Brig Missionary, Neal Sunderland, with mdse. to J. C McArthur. Feb. 1, lat 25 34 lon 40 38, James Lewis a seaman, was lost overboard. He was a native of Blythe, England.

Brig Ashley, (Br., of St. John, N B.) Wright, Havana 15 ds, with sugar to P I Nevius & Son. Has had heavy weather; split sails.

Brig Andrew Peters (of Ellsworth,) McFarland, Nuevitas 1st inst., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Manzanilla, (of Harpswell) Bartlett, Cardenas 16 ds, with sugar and melado to master.

Brig Harriet Hallock, King, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar &c., to Burdett & Everett

Brig Saginaw McBean, Manzanilla Feb. 10, with sugar, mahogany, &c., to J. Bees

Schr. Enchantress Lynch, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co. 8th inst., Cape Henry bearing W. by N 8 miles, spoke bark J. M. Hubbard, from Rio Janeiro 32 ds, bound in to the Cape.

Schr Mary Greenish, (of Boston) Greenish, Jacmel Feb. 24, with coffee and logwood to R. Thackeray. Feb. 28, Castle Island bearing N 5 miles spoke schr. War Eagle, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York, 16 ds. out.

Schr. Onrust, (of Squan, N. J.,) Thompson, Tampico, Mexico, 26 ds via Key West 7 ds., with mahogany to Van Brunt & Slaght. Left no Am. vessels

Schr Sarah Maria, of Cold Spring, Underhill, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. Oregon, Krause Washington, N. C, 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to R. M Blackwell.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Tucker Charleston 4 ds., with cotton and rice to Jonas Smith & Co

Schr. Isaac W. Hughes Davis, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Whitbey & Morley

Schr Stephen Taylor, Cook, Cardenas 2d inst., with sugar to master

Schr. S B. Strong, Martin, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. J Frambes, Barrett, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master

Schr. Compromise, Mangum, Odessa, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B N Fox

Schr. Sarah M. Sherman, Sherman, Boston 4 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Georgia, Morris, Smyrna, Del. 2 ds., with corn to B N. Fox.

Schr. Winged Racer, Doan, Wellfleet, with fish for Newark.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr Advance, (Br.,) Cornwallis, N. S., 21 ds., with potatoes to Hyde & Duryee.

Schr. Hannah Warwick, Sropshire, Philadelphia 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Delaware City, with coal for Newport.

Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs Boston, with mdse. for Wilmington, Del.

Schr W T. Cox, Horton, Dorchester, N J., 3 ds., with wood.

Schr I N. Runion, Mathers, Elizabethport, with coal for Savannah.

Schr. Thomas Porter, Small, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ringgold, Crowell, Provincetown 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Alexander Law, Vose, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Geo. W. Hoyt, Cramner, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Ceres, Meredith, Providence, for Newcastle, Del.

Schr Mary Elizabeth ——, Harwich 8 ds., with fish.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Norfolk 2 ds., with corn.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Chase, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma Furbush, Verrill, Rockland 7 ds., lime.

Schr. Flyway, Davis, Sag Harbor for Philadelphia.

Schr. Blon, Hoffman, Provincetown 6 ds., with fish.

Schr. Marshal Perrin Gibbs Boston, 4 ds., mdse.

Schr. Louisa Dyer Jameson Rockland 7 ds., lime.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Hensley Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr M H Reed, Kelley, New-Bedford for Norfolk.

Schr. H Willitts, Parsons Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. H B. Bascom, Tonly, Philadelphia 2 ds. coal.

Schr. E. J Raynor, Smith Cold Spring 2 ds., stone.

Schr. G W. Balwin, Crowell, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Weite Rock, Hall, Southport for Albany.

Schr. Wonder, Hallock, Mystic, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. N. Atwood, Kemp Boston for Tangier.

Schr. War Steed, Smith, Port Jefferson 1 day.

WIND—Sunrise, S. W.: Sunset, N. W., and light.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh (Br.,) for Liverpool, (and passed the Battery at 12:30 P. M.;) James Adger, for Charleston; Yorktown, for Richmond; Patapsco, for Portland.

On Sunday—Steamships Empire City, for Texas, (fm. Quarantine;) Augusta for Savannah; Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, March 9—Arr at Newport, brig Baltic, (of Camden,) Hooper, from Manzanilla; Cuba, from Havre.

Miscellaneous

Capt. Skinner, of steamship Jamestown, which arrived last evening from Norfolk, reports: Left Norfolk 9th inst at 1½ o'clock P M., and anchored in Hampton Roads until 5 P. M. Saw ship Princess and bark Hamilton, getting underway for sea, wind having shifted to N W. 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A M., saw steamship Mount Vernon on the beach at Old Inlet, sea breaking badly over her.

Spoken, &c.

A. T. Ward—brig, of Mystic River, from Mobile for Hamburg, March 3, lat. 30 20 lon 78 45

Damon—schr, of Waldoboro from Cardenas, for Portland, March 5, lat. 33 10, lon 75 20.

Ellen Maria—brig, from Cardenas for Boston, March 5, lat 38 20, lon. 78 53

Edward—Bremen bark from New-Orleans for Europe, Feb 28, lat 24 10, lon. 81 15.

Liberty—ship from New-Orleans for Havre, March 2, lat 28 30, lon. 79 20

Linda—bark, from Cienfuegos for London, March 3, lat. 30, lon. 79 30.

Ocean Ranger—ship, from Bristol, England, for Cardenas, March 2, no lat. &c

Romer—Br. brig, steering N E March 5, lat. 33 10, lon 75 20

W. H. Park—brig, from Cardenas for Boston, March 3, lat. 37 46, lon. 77, 8 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa March 1, schrs. Brothers, Nickerson; Flying Dragon, Taylor; and Ripple Snow, all for New-York.

At Nuevitas March 1, schr. Eureka, for New-York in 2 days.

At St. John, P. R., Feb. 23, brig Isadora, of Providence, ready for leg.

At Jacmel Feb. 24, schrs. Hannah, Charles H. Cook, and Brontes, all for New-York.

At Arroya, P. R., Feb. 24, schrs. Gov. Brown, Alice Moye, and Abbie Willard and others before reported.

At Manzanilla Feb. 18 brigs Ianthe, of Baltimore for New-York, ldg.; Baltic of Camden, for Havre in a few ds. R. A. Fisher, for New-York, soon.

[PER PRINCE ALBERT.]

Arrived from New-York—Amazon at Deal; Sarah Smith, at Southampton, with cargo shifted; Orkney, in the Clyde; Tulsko, at Bremen; Ceara, at Gibraltar.

Arrived from Boston—Nestor, at Gibraltar, with loss of sails

Arrived from Savannah—Belmont, at Plymouth.

Arrived from Mobile—Geo. Turner, at Bremen.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Anne Dulicis, and Edward, at Bremen; Monosca, and Valentia, at Barcelona; Ocean Monarch, Burmah, Tiger, Emily Singer, and Dorcas Prince, at Liverpool. Cambria, at Queenstown.

SOMETHING TO PONDER FOR ALL.

The most wicked swindling of which men were ever guilty is done in palming off upon an unsuspecting public a spurious for a genuine article, such for example as Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. The proprietor has spent in cash to advertise and make it valuable hundreds of thousands of dollars, until

MILLIONS ON MILLIONS OF BOTTLES

are used every year, and there is but one voice as to the value of the genuine, viz.,

IT SHOULD BE USED BY BOTH OLD AND YOUNG.

The one to RESTORE and the other to PRESERVE, and if it were so used universally, gray and bald heads would be unknown, but in steps the counterfeiter, and so imitates that the unsuspecting are deceived into the use of an article perfectly valueless, if not injurious, and by underselling takes the benefits of the capital expended in making the genuine valuable, or, what is nearly as bad, puts up some stuff, alleging it to be as good, and for the same purpose, and thus leads the unwary to purchase what is of no account, and thus prevent the sale of the genuine. This has been in numberless instances done, the parties copying word for word our advertisements, merely using a different name. Reader, beware of counterfeits, no matter by what name called. Remember the universal testimony of millions in favor of Prof. O. J. WOOD'S GENUINE HAIR RESTORATIVE. Call for that, and take no other. Depot No. 444 Broadway, and now sold by all Druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the world. All genuine family and Patent Medicines constantly on hand at No. 444 Broadway.

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The following artists have volunteered their services for the occasion: Miss Brainerd, Miss Hawley, Mlle. Montmorence, Mr Millard, Mr. Harrison, George, Mr. Wm. Saar, Mr. G. W. Morgan, Mr Wm. Patterson, Mr. C. W Beames, Mr. W. Dressler. Chorus of the Harmonic Society—George F. Bristow, Conductor Tickets, Fifty Cents; can be had at the Music Stores, and at the Hall, and of the following gentlemen, who have consented to act as Committee of Arrangements: W. J. Hays, W. B. Smith, W. R. Brewster, C. T. McClenachan, Geo. A. Barney, Edwin Dunn, M. E. Wilson, Gen. J. Hobart Ward, Geo. H. Raymond, H. D. Walker, Chas. H. Tallalee, E. F. Breed, Archibald Johnston.

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